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MARGINAL COLUMN
By GEORGE LEONOF

SCIENTIFIC interest in the world with regard to the globe-girdling satellite, while varying in emphasis in all the different branches of science, seems to be divided roughly into two categories. The attention of one is largely directed not so much on the satellite as on the mechanics employed in shooting it, free of gravity's pull; the construction of the rockets, the type of fuel burned and the calculations of the ballistic aiming system that deposited the artificial moon in a planned orbit — or, alternately, the extent to which its current orbit was the result of planning. The other category, the "pure" as distinct from the "practical" scientists, is only moderately curious about the mundane matters that inevitably stole the show because they represent concrete achievements in the nuclear Olympics between East and West. This group of scientists is primarily concerned with the "out-of-this-world" aspect of the operation — the data that the satellite will be able to transmit from outer space.

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THE future, obviously, lies with this latter category. It cannot be long before the mechanics employed in getting a little ball into outer space will be the property of all equipped to understand its intricacies. No doubt there will be bigger moons packed with better "brains," and the method of placing them into ever higher orbits will be perfected, but this aspect will soon be passed on to engineering departments while scientists turn to studying conditions in outer space.

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INFORMATION from Soviet sources, indicating that the satellite contains instruments capable of recording collisions between the tiniest particles of matter, have already aroused considerable attention. One of the biggest unanswered questions of science is whether the apparent vacuum of outer space is free of solid matter except for occasional meteors, or if it is filled with invisible particles that have never reached earth because they burn out soon after dropping into its atmosphere, but which could destroy any eventual space-ship built without providing for this contingency. The satellite has already given at least a partial answer: the fact that it continues to circle the earth at uniform speed is taken as an indication that it has not encountered any serious friction up to 900 kms. above the earth. Also of immediate interest are two other questions on which, it is believed, the satellite might add something to man's knowledge. These concern the effect of cosmic rays before they are filtered by the atmosphere, and the power of the sun's ultra-violet rays which have never been measured outside the dimming influence of the air.

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AS far as scientists are concerned, they appear to be least of all interested as to where the information comes from, as long as it is reliable. If they think about this at all, it is only in the context of whether the data garnered will be more readily available to them if collected by Soviet or American sources. As for the Soviets, there are attempting to make he maximum ideological and propaganda capital from their achievement: the launching of the satellite, it is claimed, proves the superiority of organization of science under the Socialist system. Which is nonsense. The organization of science in the Soviet Union has had nothing to do with Socialism. In fact it was precisely in this field that the first major contradictions in the social order in the U.S.S.R. became apparent. That astute Georgian, the much-maligned Stalin, was so impressed with the atomic bomb—that achievement of capitalist science — that he ordered Soviet science reorganized on a high-priority basis such as existed nowhere else. Overnight, almost, nothing was too good for Soviet scientists, and their private living conditions — not to speak of the facilities granted them at work — were fantastic when compared to that of the rank and file population of the Soviet Union. Far from being typical of Socialism, they were more readily comparable with the feudal differential between the aristocracy and the serf. No doubt the Russian people today are proud of the achievements of their scientists rather than bitter over the want and privations they had undergone to make these achievements possible. But what permitted such "organization" of Soviet science was not a perfervid devotion to Socialism, but the authoritarianism of the regime that compelled it.

Jerusalem, October 9.

JOHNSTON SAYS WATER PLAN IS 'ALIVE'

WASHINGTON, Tuesday (INA). — Mr. Eric Johnston, Presidential envoy to the Middle East, yesterday told a Senate Foreign Relations Sub-Committee that his Jordan River irrigation plan for regional water cooperation is still very much alive.

He made this statement when asked by Senator Alexander Wiley if the plan is now dead.

Turks Confirm Clash On Syrian Border

ISTANBUL, Tuesday (UP). — Turkish authorities confirmed today that Turkish and Syrian patrols fired at each other for 40 minutes across the border yesterday.

They said that the shooting started after a Syrian patrol interfered with the free movement of Turks across the border. Syrian reports said the incident started after an attempted search of Turkish Workers.

(In Damascus, the Syrian Government announced plans to take the border shooting dispute to the U.N. Acting Foreign Minister Khalil Kallas said that Syria had made a strong protest to Turkey over "Turkish anti-Syrian provocative acts," as well as over the concentration of Turkish troops near the Syrian border.)

Although there was no report of casualties in the clash, one Turkish civilian in the group stopped by Syrian guards was reported wounded by gunfire before the exchange of fire. This was apparently what set off the incident.

The Turkish authorities described the border said a group of Turks living near the border crossed into Syria daily, and attempted to return some hours later with foodstuffs. But on this occasion, the returning Turks were stopped by Syrian guards.

The Turks refused to be searched by the Syrians, and at that point the Syrian guards fired, wounding one of the Turks.

Following the cessation of firing, Syrian and Turkish frontier officials signed a protocal marking an end to the incident. The Turkish spokesman said that as a result of the clash, Turkey has asked Syria to replace her present police director in the border area.

U.S. Consul's Home In Amman Bombed

Unidentified persons hurled a bomb on Monday at the residence of the American Consul, Mr. John Panos, in Amman. There were no casualties, but the bomb blasted a hole in a low wall surrounding the house.

It was the first attack on the residence of an American citizen in Amman. But there have been five other bomb-hurling incidents in the past eight weeks.

Meanwhile, the Arab Legion yesterday discovered a cache of Czech-made arms and ammunition allegedly smuggled in from Syria. It included sub-machineguns, grenades, sticks of dynamite and other material which were hidden in a village near Nablus. Several persons were detained, and these were reported to have confessed that they had received the arms from Dar'a, a Jordan village near the Syrian border.

The Arab News Agency reported that the members of King Hussein's mission which carried a message to King Saud in a reported attempt to mediate differences zetween the Jordan and the Syrian-Egyptian axis, returned to Amman yesterday.

Cairo Radio claimed that the Jordan note had requested further financial and from Saudi Arabia.

Salvador Minister To Honour Ben-Zvi Today

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Dr. Alfredo Ortiz Mancia, Foreign Minister of El Salvador, arrived yesterday by air for a one-week visit as guest of the Government.

This morning Dr. Ortiz is to bestow El Salvador's highest order upon President Ben-Zvi and is to confer with Dr. Walter Eytan, Director General of the Foreign Ministry.

A luncheon was given in his honour yesterday at the King David Hotel in Jerusalem by Dr. Pinhas Rosen, Minister of Justice.

Dr. Ortiz, in a speech of welcome, said that Israel was a unique example to all humanity of what sustained effort and will power could accomplish when inspired by a common bond of love for tradition and country.

The People of Israel, he said, constitute a most constructive spectacle to the entire world, for Israel is a living example of endurance and will power in action.

At a reception held at the Jerusalem Municipality by Mayor Gershon Agron, the guest chatted freely in Spanish with Vice-Mayor Rahamim Kalantar and Mr. Ya'acov Marash, the Town Clerk. Both of the latter speak Ladino, an offshoot of Spanish.

Dr. Ortiz was scheduled to arrive late Monday night, plane was delayed for 15 hours.

Swedish Ambassador Presents Credentials

Mr. Osten Lundborg, former Swedish Minister to Israel, whose mission was recently raised to ambassadorial status, presented his letters of credence to the President yesterday at a special ceremony at Beit Hannasi, in Jerusalem.

In his address, the new ambassador noted that this raising of their respective diplomatic missions to ambassadorial status "constitutes a renewed confirmation of the good relations between our two countries."

In his reply the President said: "It is perhaps symbolic that this ceremony should take place at the beginning of our Jewish New Year and the inception of the tenth anniversary of the State of Israel."

The Zahal band played the respective national anthems of Sweden and Israel and a guard of honour of men and women soldiers presented arms.

Braves Favoured In World Series

NEW YORK, Tuesday (UP). — The amazing Milwaukee Braves today were established as 2-1 favourites over the New York Yankees in the World Series, following their 1-0 victory in Milwaukee yesterday. The Braves now lead the series by 3-2 games.

Tomorrow's sixth — and possibly final — game was taken to the Yankee Stadium here by the National League champions who are now riding a wave of enthusiasm that has not been matched in recent series history.

In yesterday's game, the "Yankee Killer" Burdette, the Brave's pitcher, came through with a sparkling seven-hitter, and did not allow a single Yankee to reach third base.

Rifai: Jordan Must Get More Arms

AMMAN, Tuesday (Reuter). — Foreign Minister Samir Rifa'i said last night "we need more arms and we shall have to get more wherever we can."

Rifa'i refused to tell reporters whether Jordan would get arms from Russia, but added, "Jordan will get arms from anywhere, without strings attached."

He said it was "difficult to say" when martial law — imposed last April after King Hussein dismissed the left wing Nabulsi Government — would be lifted. But the "general atmosphere is certainly healthier," he said.

The Foreign Minister added that in addition to the American jeeps and recoilless anti-tank guns flown in last month, and the shipload of tanks and six-inch mortars now unloading at Akaba, another shipload of U.S. arms is en route. But, he said, he did not know just when the new shipment would arrive.

Near-Francas Upsets Jordan House Session

The first session of the Jordan Parliament since its re-convention early this month on Monday broke up in uproar as M.P.s were on the verge of coming to blows, the Old City paper "El Jihad" reported yesterday.

The speaker of the House, Dr. Mustafa Khalifa, adjourned the session. Several deputies were compelled to come between two rival groups, which had rained abuse on each other following a quarrel over an opposition proposal to amend the text of the reply to the which had previously been mutually agreed upon.

No Major Drop In Temperature

LYDDA AIRPORT, Tuesday. — A drop in temperatures is forecast for today, but the abnormally high temperatures will remain for several more days, according to the weatherman.

In Jerusalem, two persons collapsed from the heat yesterday morning. Both of them were brought by ambulance to the Magen David Adom where they were treated and discharged.

The temperature in Jerusalem reached a maximum of 34.5 degrees yesterday between 1-2 p.m.

The humidity, which was only 17 at 11 a.m. rose to 33 by 5 p.m. when a slight breeze began to blow.

Air traffic over Lydda Airport was disrupted early yesterday morning as a result of the heavy fog, and all incoming planes were rerouted to other fields. K.L.M., SAS, and Swissair rerouted their flights to Cyprus, whilst the scheduled Air France flight received advance notice of the conditions at Lydda and remained in Athens.

FEDAYEEN URGED BACK TO SCHOOL

CAIRO, Tuesday (UP). — The Government today started encouraging fedayeen "suicide squad" volunteers to go back to school. Education Minister Kamal e-Din Hussein announced an easing of school mission rules in favour of fedayeen members "in appreciation of the spirit of sacrifice among our nation's youth."

Israel Protest To UN on Cairo's Act of Piracy

By JESSE ZEL LURIE,
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

UNITED NATIONS, Tuesday. — Using the same wording as the International Law Commission's definition of piracy, Israel today protested to the Security Council against Egypt's "illegal act of violence in the detention and depredation committed on the high seas" against the Israel fishing boat Doron.

It is understood that the letter to the President of the Security Council, M. Guillaume George-Picot of France, is the prelude to further political action. The delay in taking such action since the Egyptian announcement of the Doron's capture on September 25, was caused by attempts to secure the release of the crew, if not the boat, through the private intercession of Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold, it was also understood.

Private diplomacy failing, public actions have begun. Ambassador Abba Eban's letter did not ask for the Security Council to take any specific action in this matter, but simply that it be circulated to all members of the body.

It said that the Israel Government, supported by a justly incensed public opinion, demands the immediate release of the 70-ton trawler and her six-man crew and reserves the right to pursue the matter further "by all means available."

Meanwhile, there was a large diplomatic attendance at the Israel delegation's receptions held yesterday evening in honour of Foreign Minister Golda Meir. The Soviet bloc turned out in full force, with only Foreign Minister Gromyko absent. Present were Deputy Foreign Minister Kuznetsov, the Ambassador to the U.S., Mr. Georgi Zarubin, and the chief of the U.N. delegation, Mr. Arkady Sobolev.

The Russians said that they preferred blinchiki (pancakes) which were not served to pickled herring, which was.

Mr. Eban today tendered a luncheon at the Mayflower Hotel in honour of Foreign Minister Golda Meir, with many leading diplomats in atetndance. Guests included the Ambassadors of France, Italy, and Norway, Secretary of Labour Mitchell, Mr. Loy Henderson and Mr. James Richards of the State Department, Mr. Edward Lawson, U.S. Ambassador to Israel, as well as Mr. Eric Johnston, special presidential envoy to the Middle East.

Malik Blames Israel For 'Cnfidence Crisis'

UNITED NATIONS, Tuesday (UP). — Foreign Minister Charles Malik of the Lebanon today blamed Israel and "militant Zionism" for creating a "crisis of confidence" in the Middle East that pushed the region closer to war.

He told the General Assembly that "the question of Palestine is at the heart of everything."

"The crisis of the Middle East is to a large extent a crisis of confidence between its people on one hand and the great powers on the other, a crisis which has extended in recent times to relations among the Middle Eastern states themselves...

"It was the constant fear by the Arab states of further Israel acts of aggression and plans for territorial expansion that compelled the Arabs to deflect their resources to defensive matters, and that sent the Arab states in search of arms where they could get them and regardless of the cost or the hazard. This armaments race has, of course, flung the doors of the Middle East wide open to the so-called cold war and, I might add, to the real danger of a hot war."

Malik said that "the Palestine tragedy" — the creation of Israel — had facilitated the entry of Communism into the Middle East strife and also sharpened the demands of Arab nationalism.

"The friendship of the Middle East will go in the future," he said, "to those who develop a bold, adequate and just vision for the question of Palestine, who understand and can help in the tremendous social and economic revolution which is overtaking us there, who understand and can help the mighty upsurge of Arab nationalism to orient itself into constructive channels, and who can, by their ideas and example, inspire and win the mind and heart of the rising generation."

He emphasized that recent events in Syria have "given concern" to many and said: "Lebanon is tied to Syria by the closest possible ties... Lebanon feels the deepest sense of solidarity with Syria and will do everything in its power to prevent any harm from being done to her... We will always instantly come to the support of Syria if she is attacked...

Malik said Lebanon desires good relations with all friendly states and her cooperation with the U.S. "is an important aspect of this policy." At the same time, he noted that Lebanon has recently developed trade relations with East Europe and has plans for internal economic development "for which we invite foreign capital on equal terms."

Meir and Eban Meet Dulles On M.E. Problems

WASHINGTON, Tuesday (INA). — Foreign Ministes Golda Meir had a 30-minute conference on Middle East problems with Secretary of State Dulles.

Afterwards she told reporters that they discussed countries, but she declined to elaborate.

Mrs. Meir was accompanied by the Israel Ambassador, Mr. Abba Eban, and the newly arrived Minister, Mr. Ya'acov Herzog. Mr. Edward B. Lawson, U.S. Ambassador to Israel, participated in the meeting.

Later today, Mr. Eban met with Assistant Secretary of State William Rountree in what was described as a routine discussion.

Yesterday, Mrs. Meir continued her series of talks with Foreign Ministers at U.N. Headquarters, when she conferred with Foreign Minister Koca Popovic of Yugoslavia.

Earlier today, Mr. Dulles and the Egyptian Ambassador, Ahmed Hussein, reviewed relations between their countries, at a 30-minute meeting. It was Hussein's first call at the State Department since Egypt's nationalization of the Suez Canal in July, 1956. He will leave for a month's visit to Cairo.

USSR Said Wanting Israel Destroyed

WASHINGTON, Tuesday (UP). — Reliable sources disclosed today that Foreign Minister Golda Meir has told friendly diplomats at the United Nations that she believes Russia would welcome the destruction of Israel in view of Soviet policies towards the Arab nations.

The sources said Mrs. Meir based her views on her talk last week with the Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr. Andrei Gromyko. They said Mr. Gromyko told Mrs. Meir that Soviet Russia disapproved entirely of Israel's foreign policy.

They said that when Mrs. Meir asked if Russia would try to restrain Syria from taking any potential action against Israel, Mr. Gromyko replied that Russia certainly would not do so as she disapproved of Israel policies. They said Mrs. Meir described her meeting with Gromyko as a "nightmare" in view of its unfriendly implications towards Israel.

The sources believed that Secretary of State John Foster Dulles told Mr. Gromyko, when they met here on Saturday, that the U.S. would view with extreme gravity any encouragement Russia might give to an Arab nation to make any hostile action against Israel.

They said Mr. Dulles believes that if one Arab nation should get into hostilities with Israel, then all the other Arab nations, as a matter of solidarity, would feel they must support that Arab country.

ALGERIAN BANK IN MARSEILLES BOMBED

MARSEILLES, Tuesday (Reuter). — A bomb exploded in the hallway of a building housing a branch office of an Algerian bank, the Compagnie Algerienne de Credit.

U.S. Rejects Soviet Accord For Bilateral Accord on Satellite

'Time Will Come' When Jews Can Leave—Khrushchev

NEW YORK, Tuesday (INA). — Mr. Nikita Khrushchev has admitted that it is very difficult for a Jew to leave Russia if he wants to settle in Israel, or even to visit there, but he added that "the time will come when everyone who wants to go, will be able to do so."

This statement was made by the leader of the Soviet Communist Party to Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt when she interviewed him during her visit to Moscow recently.

Mrs. Roosevelt, reporting her talk with Mr. Khrushchev in the New York "Post" today, said that he seemed very anxious to have her understand "that Communists could not be anti-Semitic." He emphasized the fact that his own son, who was killed in the war, had been married to a Jewess, and claimed that Jews in the Soviet Union were given all opportunities for education and employment on all levels.

Mr. Khrushchev reminded Mrs. Roosevelt that the Soviets had voted for the creation of the State of Israel, but added that at present he felt that "Israel must change her policies and be less aggressive."

(Continued on Page 3, Colmun 3)

U.S. Ready to Fire Outer Space Rocket

LONDON, Tuesday. — An American Air Force spokesman announced last night in Washington that the United States was about to launch a rocket to between 1,500 and 6,500 kms. above the earth.

He said the rocket would be launched from a platform suspended beneath a balloon which the Air Force would send up from Eniwetok Atoll in the Pacific.

The firing, known as "Project Far Side," had been planned for the end of September but had been delayed by bad

Other sources in Washington last night said that the rocket, already reported to be about 30 feet long, would be too small to act as a booster for an earth satellite such as Russia's "Tittle Red Moon." But it would be important as a research instrument and would radio back to earth information from instruments measuring cosmic rays, the earth's magnetic field and other phenomena of the upper atmosphere.

In Washington today, defence and scientific leaders briefed President Eisenhower at the White House on the Soviet satellite and progress in the U.S. satellite programme.

The White House Secretary, Mr. James Hagerty, refused to tell reporters how the President reacted, but repeated that the U.S. did not intend to speed up its own satellite programme. The American satellite would be launched next spring.

(Reuer, UP)

'Moon' Radio Signals Fade

MOSCOW, Tueday. — Moscow Radio hinted tonight that radio transmissions from the Soviet earth satellite might soon stop due to fading batteries.

In a special broadcast, the radio said that the batteries powering the radio transmitter had been counted on "for only a few days."

The announcement came as listening posts all over the world yesterday reported first fading signals from the rocket and later that nothing had been positively identified from the "moon" for nearly 10 hours. Among those reporting a complete fadeout was the British Broadcasting Corporation, which was first to report hearing the satellites "beep-beep" signals.

Moscow Radio said that by 6 p.m. the satellite had circled the earth nearly 35 times. It added so far no changes were noted in the distance separating the satellite from the rocket carrier which is following it.

(UP, Reuter)

Nehru Clears Up His 'Comparison'

TOKYO, Tuesday (UP). — The Indian Prime Minister, Mr. Nehru, today issued an outright denial to press reports that he had said "essentially there is no difference" between U.S. forces in Japan and Soviet forces in Hungary and Poland.

(The press reports saying that the Indian Premier had made such a comparison earlier drew a heated rejection from the White House in Washington, which said, that the inference was totally unwarranted "if, indeed, he did make it.")

Mr. Nehru expressed his surprise at the inferences drawn from his press conference yesterday by Washington officials.

In his statement to the press, he dealt with the general principle of foreign troops in any country are always unwelcome by the people there." He added, "If they were there for a brief period, this might be a different matter."

He further pointed out that "American troops were being withdrawn from Japan."

Mr. Nehru said that he "was not comparing the two (American and Russian) at all or thinking of past occurrence but rather of the general principle of foreign troops in any country." He aadded, "Obviously no two cases of the presence of foreign troops can be allied. More particularly, the case of Hungary stands apart because of the tragic circumstances there. But as a general matter of principle, foreign troops are undesirable and are bound to be disapproved by the people concerned."

Spain Elected 9th U.N. Vice-President

UNITED NATIONS, Tuesday (UP). — Spain today was elected as ninth Vice-President of the General Assembly.

Spain received 65 of the 75 valid votes cast, with only 38 requuired for a majority. Bulgaria an obvious candidate of the Soviet bloc, received nine votes and Italy one. There weer thre abstentions.

The ballot was secret and there was no breadown of the votes.

Zhukov in Belgrade

BELGRADE, Tuesday (Reuter). — Defense Minister Marshal Zhukov of the Soviet Union arrived in Yugoslavia today for an eight-day visit during which he will confer with President Tito.

Today he attended a luncheon given in his honour by the Government.

Stands by 'Package' Arms Plan

WASHINGTON, Tuesday. — The U.S. today rejected the proposal of the Soviet Communist Party Secretary, Mr. Nikita Khrushchev, for a separate U.S.-Soviet agreement on earth satellites and pilotless missiles.

The State Department declared that the U.S. will continue to support an agreement on satellites and other outer space devices only as part of a larger disarmament agreement supported by many nations.

Mr. Khrushchev, in an interview with "The New York Times" Washington correspondent, Mr. James Reston, now visiting Moscow, proposed that the satellite and other scientific devices be controlled as part of a Soviet-U.S. agreement on the question of peaceful coexistence.

The State Department spokesman, Mr. Jameson Parker, note that the U.S. proposals on controlling earth satellites and other devices were put forward as a "package plan" at the recent London disarmament conference. He said the U.S. "will stand on the proposals" made on August 29 at London and supported by Canada, France and the United Kingdom.

Mr. Parker emphasized that this proposal was "multilateral," and not just between the U.S. and the Soviet Union as Mr. Khrushchev now proposes.

Mr. Reston's report said that Mr. Khrushchev did not give any indication in the interview — lasting three hours and 20 minutes — that the Soviet Government was prepared to modify its political or disarmament proposals previously rejected by the U.S.

Mr. Khrushchev observed that in a missile war capitalism would be destroyed. Asked if Communist would not be destroyed in such a war, he declared that it would not.

The Soviet leader was critical of U.S. policy in the Middle East and Germany, and charged that Secretary of State Dulles was trying to drive Turkey into war with Syria, while Chancellor Adenauer was following a "Hitlerite policy in West Germany."

"The New York Times" announced that Mr. Reston's interview was being made public in Moscow in three parts. It said the second part — "On Soviet efforts to arrange a high-level disarmament meeting" — would be released tomorrow, and the third part — on the Middle East — was being held back on Mr. Khrushchev's request until Thursday.

Casual About Satellite

Mr. Reston wrote that Mr. Khrushchev was "almost casual" in reference to the Soviet earth satellite, stating that he had not been present at the launching being on his way back to Moscow from a holiday in the Crimea.

Mr. Khrushchev said the Soviet Government was now expanding rocket-launching sites "rather than airports." He added that bombers were in decline and that new fighters were almost too fast to be effective.

(Last night, Mr. Khrushchev, in a reception at the East German Embassy, warned the West against "interfering" in the Middle East — especially Syria. He specifically warned Turkish leaders who "are not being very reasonable." He advised them to think over the situation very well, for they have concentrated so many troops against Syria that they have left their frontiers almost bare. "When the cannon start to fire and the rockets start to fly, it will be too late," he declared.

(He said that there are still forces which have not given up the idea of war in the Middle East; "they were preparing Iraq and Turkey. Indeed, Turkey has already been prepared.")

Blaming the U.S. Government, and particularly Mr. Dulles, for the decline in U.S.-Soviet relations since the Geneva summit meeting in 1955 the Russian leader added that if the two countries "showed a sensible spirit" they could bring all new scientific developments under control and avoid "the dangers of even more horrible weapons that science was bringing on the horizon."

He said he believed that if such a war came, it would be imposed by the capitalists, and that such a war would arouse the conscience of the world against those who had started it. In such a situation people would suffer and insist on the establishment of an order that met their demands could do, he added.

Rocket Competition

In referring to the outdating of bombers and fighters, Mr. Khrushchev said he did not imply that the Soviet Union was ahead in the development of rockets. The Soviet Union might be ahead on one thing today, but the U.S. would have the lead tomorrow and vice versa. Both sides were in something like a competition and Russia did not want that — she wanted peace.

Pointing out that Russia had all the rockets she needed for defence, Mr. Khrushchev stated that some Americans had laughed when it was announced that the Soviet Union possessed the intercontinental ballistic missile. But now that Russia had launched the earth satellite which required a powerful rocket to send it into outer space, only the uninformed and technically ignorant could say the Russians were telling tall stories.

Had the Soviet Union announced the test in advance some people would have said the Russians were just bragging. Consequently it had been decided to announce the launching only after the satellite was aloft, he stated.

Mr. Khrushchev said that the Soviet Union was ready to reduce its conventional forces but wanted the other powers to do the same. "We could keep a few men as a police force to control thieves and gangsters," he told Mr. Reston. He declared that there were military circles in the U.S. that did not want peace and that this was also the attitude of the ruling circles in West Germany.

Soviet Missiles Able To Cover W. Europe

WASHINGTON, Tuesday (Reuter). — An American Navy spokesman said today the Soviet Union had an operational intermediate range ballistic missile (I.R.B.M.) capable of delivering nuclear warheads on any Western base in Europe.

Captain H. L. Miller of the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations, who made the announcement, said that the "known Soviet possession of the I.R.B.M. at present seriously prejudices our tenure of any base within 1,500 miles of Soviet launching sites."

Israel to Have Big Economic Centre in Heart of Paris

PARIS, Tuesday. — Israel's purchases in France are expected to exceed $50m. in the coming year, four times as much as in 1957. And as part of a major drive to multiply Israel exports to this country, a grandiose economic centre is shortly to be opened in Rue de la Paix, the most fashionable street in the heart of Paris.

The new Israel house will comprise basement and ground floor showrooms with imposing frontage on the street, and displaying a wide range of merchandise for both retail and wholesale buyers. Book, music and art shops as well as a tourist office, the Franco-Israel Chamber of Commerce and the Israel Embassy's Economic Department will be grouped in the three-storeyed building so that French and foreign visitors will be able to transact all business with Israel at one address.

The largest Parisian department store has undertaken to stage a sales exhibition on the model of similar American, Italian and Scandinavian shows which have attracted tens of thousands of sightseers and customers.

Among the articles displayed will be the same liver paste as was eaten by Queen Juet in Paris last spring.

Israel scored an outstanding success at the Marseille Fair, in which it participated for the first time. When the fair closed its doors at the end of September Israel, which had brought over for the occasion $30m. worth of goods, had sold half to metropolitan French buyers and the rest to French overseas territories.

Mr. Moshe Galil, Economic Counsellor at the Israel Embassy here, has announced that France has increased the ceiling of the 1957 trade pact by up to 4.5m. francs. Franco-Israel talks for the conclusion of the 5th annual trade agreement are to open in Israel on November 4.

The spectacular spurt of Franco-Israel economic relations, lending a more concrete shape to the friendship between the two countries, was largely facilitated by the recent grant of French credits totalling $45m. of which $5m. repayable in two years are earmarked for the purchase of agricultural products; $5m. repayable in two and a half to four years for semi-finished manufactures; $20m. repayable in five to eight years for capital equipment and public works — such as the construction of port facilities in Eilat and Ashdod Yam and the Kishon shipyard, etc.; and the remaining $15m. repayable on easier terms for supplementary commodities and services.

A hearty welcome is hereby extended to our loyal friend and Member of our Ladies Committee

Mrs. Caroline Haendler

of Mexico City

upon her present visit to Israel.

May she, Mr. Haendler and family, enjoy a long, happy and healthy life, for all their devoted help to the hundreds of orphans of the Home.

The Directors,
GENERAL ISRAEL ORPHANS' HOME FOR GIRLS,
Jerusalem, Israel.



Social & Personal

The President yesterday received Mr. Fredric Mann.

President and Mrs. Ben-Zvi on Monday entertained to luncheon the Minister of Justice and Mrs. Rosen; the Canadian Ambassador and Mrs. McGreer; the Canadian Charge d'Affaires, Miss M.B. Meagher; Dr. and Mrs. Dov Joseph, Mr. and Mrs. A. Gelber, Mrs. M. Comay and Mr. J. Linton.

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A reception in honour of Mr. and Mrs. Alec Coleman, who are among the principal supporters of the British Friends of the Pardes Hanna Midrashia, was held at the Sharon Hotel yesterday evening. The reception was given by Mr. Herman Hollander and among the guests were Mr. M. Shapiro, Minister of Social Welfare and Religious Affairs; Mr. Zalman Shragai, Head of the Jewish Agency's Immigration Department; Dr. E. Nebenzahl, Chairman of the Advisory Council of the Bank of Israel, as well as many bankers and industrialists.

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An exhibition of paintings on the motif "Negev Scenery" will open tomorrow at Beit Av Zvi, Ramat Gan. An "Israel Heroism" exhibition of sculptures competing for the Ramat Gan city arts prize will also be opened tomorrow.

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The Deputy Mayor of Jerusalem, Dr. P. Jacobi, will open a general exhibition on the subject of animals, in oils, sculpture, aquarelles and sketches at 11.30 a.m. tomorrow, at Artists' House, Jerusalem.

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Administrative Adviser Wellesley Aron will speak to the Jerusalem Rotary Club at 1.15 p.m. today at the Y.M.C.A. on "Rotary in Israel and Rotary International."

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BIRTH

ZARCHIN — To Emmy (nee Perutz) and Joseph Zarchin on October 7, 1957, at Assuta, Tel Aviv — a daughter.

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EXPRESSION OF THANKS

Mrs. Hanni Crane (nee Deutsch) and family wish to convey their thanks for all expressions of sympathy received on the death of her husband, James Crane.

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GALEI KINNERETH HOTEL, Tiberias, will be open from today, October 9. *(Advt.)*

DR. MANN TO U.S.

Dr. Kalman Mann, Director of the Hadassah Medical Organization, left for the U.S. yesterday to attend Hadassah's national convention which is due to open in Philadelphia on October 20. Following the convention he will go on a lecture tour across the U.S. on behalf of Hadassah.

In his absence the Deputy Director, Dr. Jack Karpas, will be in charge.

Neighbours Foil Thief in Act

TEL AVIV, Tuesday. — An 18-year-old thief who last night attempted to burgle a grocery belonging to Mr. M. Schwartz, of Yad Eliyahu, was foiled thanks to the vigilance of neighbours.

The latter, who apprehended the youth and took him to the police, said they had grabbed him after he had succeeded in breaking into the locked store but before he had managed to take anything.

Last night, thieves stole cloth valued at IL2,500 from an Allenby Road store belonging to Mr. George Agajian. They entered the shop after breaking the show window.

PRIZE. — The Solomon Bublick Prize of the Hebrew University was awarded to Senator Herbert H. Lehman at a festive dinner held in Philadelphia on Sunday night, October 6, attended by a distinguished gathering of some 500 persons.

Religious Services For Succot

JERUSALEM

Yeshurun Synagogue: Tonight: 5.45 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8 a.m.; Minha, 5 p.m.; Arvit, 5.45 p.m.

Emet V'Emuna (Gan Rehavia): — Tonight: 5 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.15 a.m. (Sermon: Rabbi Dr. A. Philipp).

Italian Synagogue (Hillel St.): Tonight: 4.55 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit 8 a.m.

TEL AVIV

Tiferet Zvi (9 Herman Cohen St.): — Tonight: 5.30 p.m.; Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.15 a.m. Cantor Leib Glanz & choir.

RAMAT GAN

Hatchia Synagogue: Tonight: 5.15 p.m.; Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8 a.m.; Minha, 5.15 p.m.; Arvit, 5.45 p.m.

RAMAT GAN

Shiloh Foundation, Ohel Shem Synagogue, Rehov Herzl: Minha, 5.30 p.m.; Shahrit, 8.30 a.m.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

TONIGHT

JERUSALEM: Givant, 1 Harlap, 63676.
TEL AVIV: Kolberg, 29 Allenby, 28335. Yani, 67 Yehuda Halevi 62474. Fianaci 28 King George, 28721. Nordau, 183 Ben Yehuda, 25873. Maccabi, New Maccabi Qtr., 67387. **JAFFA:** Versino, 240 Yafo, 81798. **RAMAT GAN:** Amit, 130 Modi'in, 72864. **HOLON:** Ribek, Kikar Struma. **NATANYA:** Trufa.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Same as yesterday
TEL AVIV: Geula, 10 Allenby, 62775. Allenby 112 Allenby, 3353. Sheinkin, 27 Sheinkin, 3635. Ben Yehuda, 143 Ben Yehuda, 28535. Baruch, Hatikva Qtr., 67406. **JAFFA:** 72 Jerusalem, 82993. **RAMAT GAN:** Hadassa, Givatayim, 72271. **HOLON:** Briut, Sokolow. **NATANYA:** Trufa.
HAIFA: Nordau, 13 Nordau, 4009. Mass, 107 Moria, 83421.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS

TONIGHT

JERUSALEM: Dr. Romanov, 11 Arlosoroff, 61217. Dr. Gidron, 9 Gaza, 2064. Dr. Shor, 46 Rashi.
HAIFA: Dr. Sherman, 2 Hanevi'im, 3424. Dr. Ludwig, 54 Shivat Zion, 67417.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Dr. Greenwald, 23 Yehoshua Bin Nun, 62963. Dr. Romanov 11 Arlosoroff, 61217. Dr. Shor, 46 Rashi.
HAIFA: Dr. Eparon, 67 Herzl, 3577.

Shipment of 1,500 Yugoslav Steers Arrives for Succot

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER

HAIFA, Tuesday. — The country's Succot meat ration, represented by over 1,000 head of magnificent Yugoslav Simmenthal cattle, is now spending its last days at the Ministry of Agriculture's Cattle Quarantine in the Bayside area.

The brown and grey steers, cows and bulls, which arrived in four ships, were this morning thoughtfully munching some Israel straw. Judging by their wishful looks they were thinking over the events of the past week, which brought them from their pastures in Croatia to meet their destiny as kasher beef on the holiday tables of Israel.

Of the 1,000 cattle already arrived only nine died, crushed at sea. Six of them, who got killed on the high sea, were immediately thrown overboard, in conformity with hygiene regulations. Three others, who died on their last day aboard, were presented to the Zoo, after passing a veterinary examination.

At quarantine it was stated that all the cattle had been carefully examined by Israel veterinarians in their home pastures and none had any infectious disease when shipped. On arrival, they were immediately brought ashore and taken to the huge quarantine which has room for 1,000 at a time. There they are kept for a day or two to assure that they contracted no infectious disease on the way over. They are then sent on to slaughterhouses all over the country.

Yesterday a fleet of big trucks, with ten to twelve cattle aboard, standing up and facing alternately left and right, left the quarantine. The animals were calm and quiet and made "no trouble at all."

The quarantine has not handled so much live beef cattle for a long time, as lately most imported meat came frozen. The importers pay IL4 for each animal's stay at the quarantine, to cover inspection, board and lodging.

The "Operation Fresh Beef" was executed by private importers under Government licence. The Government issued the import licences on September 13. The letters of credit were cabled to Yugoslavia on September 15 and by September 30, all the 1,427 heads were aboard four vessels headed for Israel. During the intervening fortnight the importers had chosen the cattle in Croatia, concluded the purchase, had the animals inspected and completed all shipping arrangements. Each of the cattle weighs about 500 kg., and their ages range from two to seven years.

The cattle was paid for with clearing dollars, under the trade agreement, at a price of $480 a ton. Of this just over a third remains as actual meat, when the offal skin and bones are removed. An importer stated that their profits had been low, "no more than 5 per cent," and the sale price had been fixed by the Government at IL3 per kg.

Suspect in Iron Theft Arrested

TEL AVIV, Tuesday. — Hassan Ahmed Ar'ee of Jaffa was arrested on Sunday on suspicion of stealing 30 iron bars, valued at IL1,000, from Mr. Tuvia Par's store in Tel Aviv a fortnight ago.

A number of the bars were found in two shops dealing in building materials in Kafr Salameh, in Jaffa. The suspect admitted selling them to the shopowner, police said. *(Itim)*

Severe Shortage Of Field Hands

Jerusalem Post Reporter

A severe shortage of field hands is being felt in all spheres of agriculture, the Ministry of Labour spokesman said yesterday in Jerusalem.

In many towns, the Labour Exchanges have ceased registering unemployed, directing any jobless persons immediately to farms.

The shortage is due to the unusually late summer weather which has caused cotton to ripen late while advancing the olive crop (which, incidentally, has a small yield).

In addition, the peanut harvest is in full swing. The concurrence of the harvesting of these crops has made unusual demands on the available labour force.

Moreover, the number of field hands needed for the cotton crop was underestimated. Many farmers, who believed they could pick their own crops, put in calls for outside workers at the last moment.

Ordinarily, workmen are not transported more than 35 kilometres to their places of work. However, under existing conditions, they are being brought from much greater distances.

The Ministry of Labour has also cut emergency works to a minimum, providing employment only for those persons who are partially handicapped and cannot find work easily.

Work on any of the crops now being harvested provides an average daily wage of between IL7 and IL9.

CORRECTION

Mr. Yitzhak Ziv-Av (not Ziv-Am as reported yesterday) was one of the recipients of the Ussishkin Prize awarded by the Jewish National Fund on Monday.

Tiberias Ma'abara Finally Closed

TIBERIAS, Tuesday. — The local *ma'bara*, the oldest and largest in the country, was finally liquidated this week. The last 20 families have moved to a housing estate in Upper Tiberias. The *ma'bara* was established in 1950 and at one time housed 1,000 families.

The Municipality will spend IL130,000 for improving and surfacing the city's roads in preparation for the rainy season in order to prevent flooding. Fluorescent street lighting has been installed in the main streets and in the hotel quarter for the forthcoming holiday and hot spring season.

Negotiations with the Dubitzki brothers of the U.S. on their plan to build a modern luxury hotel in Tiberias have been completed. The plans now require municipal approval.

The hotel will be built near the hot springs, and will have mineral water from the springs pumped into the bathrooms of each of its 64 rooms, by arrangement with the Hot Spring Management. All the rooms are to be air-conditioned.

DAVIDSON PARK OPEN AT BABY HOME

Miss Clarica Davidson, of WIZO in Great Britain, and her brother, Mr. Fred Davidson, yesterday dedicated the Davidson Park at the WIZO Baby Home in Jerusalem in the presence of World WIZO Executive members, tourists from England and many distinguished guests.

Mrs. Rosa Ginossar, chairman of the World WIZO Executive, welcomed the donors and guests. Dr. Helena Kagan, chairman of the WIZO Child Welfare Department, spoke about the foundation of the Home and of the Park for whose establishment the Davidsons donated £15,000.

Where to go

TODAY

JERUSALEM

• **Zoo:** — Jerusalem Biblical Zoo, 8-6. Also tomorrow.

• **Exhibitions:** — Conquest of the Desert Permanent Exhibition. Daily from 10-1, 4-6. On Friday from 10-1. Closed Saturdays.
1) Permanent exhibition of Jewish Ceremonial objects; 2) Rothschild Manuscript, Number Twenty Four, 3) Two Special Exhibitions. Bezalel 9-1, tomorrow 10-1.
Bezalel Museum Romema Branch. Conquest of the Desert Pavilion — Drawings by the late Leopold Krakauer, 10-1. Also tomorrow. Religion and Cult in Ancient Israel—Exhibition on the occasion of the Second World Congress of Jewish Studies. Also Permanent Exhibition. Department of Antiquities, 25 Rehov Shlomo Hamelech, 9-1. Tomorrow 10-1.

• **Film Shows:** — Israel films daily 11.30. Keren Hayesod Hall.

• **Tours:** — Hebrew University Conducted tour, 10 a.m. Administration Bldg., New University Campus. (Conducted tours in Hebrew daily, 11 a.m.) Parents are requested not to bring children under the age of 10.

• **Theatre:** — Presentation of "Tuvia the Milkman," Thursday night at the Y.M.C.A. Tickets available at the Municipal Department of Education and at the box-office on the eve of the play.

TEL AVIV

• **Exhibitions:** — 1) Lithographs by I. Aschheim; 2) Photographs of the Hula Valley by Peter Meron. Museum, 10-1. Also tomorrow.

• **Tourist Service:** — E.O.A. House Tourist Service 9 a.m.-1 p.m. (Erev Succot).

HAIFA

• **Exhibitions:** — Watercolours by D. Wittman, A. Neesatt, N. Kook Artists' House, 34 UNO Ave. 10-1, 5-8.

• **Theatre:** — Dzigan and Szumacher, "Nine Measures of Laughter," Orah, 8.30.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM

• **Exhibitions:** — Oil Paintings, Sculpture, Watercolours and Graphics on the Subject "Animals." Opening by Dr. P.J. Jacobi, Deputy Mayor of Jerusalem, Artists House, 11.30 a.m.

• **Theatre:** — Habimah, "The Dybbuk," Edison, 9.

TEL AVIV

Italian specialities, Lunch, Dinner, Soupe a L'oignon, Luky's Bar, 3 Allenby Rd., Tel. 23752. Airconditioned.

• **Tourist Service:** — E.O.A. House Tourist Service 8 p.m.-10 p.m.

• **Theatre Club:** — New programme: 57 Ben Yehuda Rd., entrance Rehov Mendele.

• **Theatre:** — Habimah, Premiere, "The Slaughter of the Innocents," 8. Cameri "Juliet and Romanov," Mograbi, 8. "Dream Girl," New Hall, 8.
Dzigan and Szumacher, "Nine Measures of Laughter," Ohel Shem, 8.30.
Ohel, "Shulamit."

Democrats Query 'Katzen Fund'

WASHINGTON, Tuesday (JINA). — Chairman Mike Mansfield of the Senate Foreign Relations Sub-Committee yesterday raised questions about the supplemental appropriation bill that granted Israel $3.525m. in Israel pounds for educational, scientific, and cultural activities in Israel.

At a Sub-Committee hearing, Mr. Mansfield asked an official of the U.S. Information Agency for a full explanation and statement of the agency's future plans in Israel.

The appropriation, voted during the last session, provided Israel organizations and institutions with funds that had accrued to U.S. credit through operation of the Information Media programme in Israel. The money was dispensed in accordance with the recommendations of Mr. Bernard Katzen, special consultant to Secretary of State Dulles.

Republican Advantage

Democratic Senators have indicated displeasure arising from a feeling that Mr. Katzen, Republican Party political personality, distributed the money in Israel in a manner designed to bring maximum political advantage to the Republican Party in the U.S.

Mr. Mansfield made clear that his Sub-Committee will require a detailed account of any present planning to provide further funds to Israel through an operation like the programme submitted by Mr. Katzen.

H.U. Text Books On I.M.G. Feared Late

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Booksellers in Jerusalem are concerned that they will not have text-books in time for the opening of studies at the Hebrew University next month.

All the texts in the sciences and medicine are bought from American publishers under the Informational Media Guarantee programme. Contracts are signed each year by the American publishers with the U.S. Government to exchange Israel pounds, with which the books are bought, for American dollars.

This year the contracts have not yet been signed because of budgetary considerations in the Bureau of the Budget. The delay is not only being felt by Israel but by all countries that make use of the I.M.G. programme.

The Economic Division of the Foreign Ministry has made inquiries concerning the fate of the new contract, but has been told that no decision has as yet been taken by the Budget Department.

Booksellers say that unless their orders are shipped this week at the latest the texts will not arrive in time for the opening of the new year at the University.

VISITORS' GALLERY

INTELLECTUAL COLUMNIST

The voice and opinions of Prof. Max Lerner have earned him a wide following as an outspoken exponent of fighting liberalism. At present he is in the unique position of holding a distinguished position at Brandeis University and at the same time being a columnist of "The New York Daily Post." This position of the intellectual and scholar who can also utilize the means of mass communications to influence the general public—as he did in his fight against MacCarthyism — is perhaps only possible within the American context.

Prof. Lerner has been here before, and on this trip (concluding today) he has been intent on meeting everyone and on seeing everything, and has carried out a great part of his intentions — whether clambering after Dr. Yigael Yadin over Tel Hatzor or speaking with taxi drivers.

He has been on a European trip since June and his last stop was Yugoslavia where he made his own research into the workings of national communism, including talks with Mrs. Djilas, wife of the imprisoned Montenegran intellectual leader. His capacity for "being on the spot" brought him two years ago to Beirut—just after Bandung, when the barriers collapsed between the Arabs and the Russians." Recent attempts to enter Egypt and Iraq were foiled due to his self-confessed support of Zionism.

Ensuing events led him to be one of the first to perceive "the significance and dangers of the Moscow-Cairo-Damascus axis — which I am trying to get understood in the U.S."

The professor regards American policy in the Middle East as twofold—"an attempt to isolate Russian satellites and bolster up pro-Western elements, together with an effort to persuade the Arabs that our policy is not pro-Israel, whilst trying to convince them to accept Israel as part of the area."

At the same time, in the actual carrying out of policy, blunders have been made, which was perhaps in keeping with the general lack of skill shown by those deputized to these functions, as he had been told in London and Paris.

Checkered Career

Professor Lerner's career reads like a chapter from the "Who's Who" of American liberal intellectual life. From 1929—1935 he was managing editor of "The Encyclopaedia of Social Sciences," and since then he has held University posts alternatively with editorial chairs. He was first with "The Nation" and then with "P.M."

"I started in economics, went on to political theory, followed by constitutional law, then to sociology and psychology, but at my time of life I realize that you cannot understand phenomena by sticking too closely to categories," he relates.

Prof. Lerner has just now finished what he regards as his *magnum opus* — a volume on "America as a Civilization" which took him 12 years to complete. "Some Europeans may reject the idea of America being a civilization at all," he observes. Prof. Lerner himself rejects many widely accepted notions of American life, such as the phenomena of violence, which he sees not as a sign of disintegration but as part of "the dynamism of an open society."

MARK SEGAL

Village Vegetables Declared 'Menace'

The Jerusalem District Health Office has launched a programme to destroy the vegetable plots at Beit Safafa, the Arab village near Jerusalem, on the grounds that they constitute a menace to public health.

It was learned yesterday that District Office personnel two weeks ago sprayed the plots with weed killer and will repeat the treatment within the next few days. A health official told *The Jerusalem Post* that the villagers were irrigating their vegetables with sewage water without a permit to do so. He said the danger was two-fold: contaminated vegetables might reach the market and the water encourage the breeding of mosquitoes.

AGRON, WEITZ TO VISIT ENGLAND

Mayor Gershon Agron of Jerusalem and Dr. Ra'anan Weitz, head of the Jewish Agency's Settlement Department, are going to England at the beginning of November on a mission for the U.J.A.

During their one-week mission, they are to fulfil a number of speaking engagements throughout England.

U.K. Ship Engines Repaired at Haifa

HAIFA, Tuesday. — A general repair and overhaul of the main engine of a British vessel, the s.s. Stanpark, is today being completed in the port by the Palestine Ship Repairs Co. Ltd. The repair will earn several thousand pounds sterling for the Treasury.

It involved changing four of the ship's five large pistons, which are of a special type, and took 10 days to carry out.

TWO PARTIES HERE FROM BRITAIN

TEL AVIV, Tuesday. — A group of about 20 prominent Joint Palestine Appeal workers from Britain has arrived here by B.E.A. for a two-week visit.

Another party of 20 tourists from the United Kingdom is due by El Al tomorrow also for a fortnight's stay — organized by the J.N.F. The latter is the fifteenth group from the U.K to visit Israel since March 1957, a record yearly number from Britain in this category of tourism.

Tour arrangements for the J.P.A. visitors are being made by Daphna Tours, in cooperation with the Keren Hayesod and the British Zionist Federation's Israel Office.

A SEA WATER distillation department has been established at the Technion. It will carry out research on the utilization of the wasted heat of power stations for distillation purposes.

'Laughing Death' Is Found in New Guinea

PORT MORESBY, Tuesday (Reuter). — Mr. John Morris, producer for the British Commonwealth Film unit, has returned from cannibal country in New Guinea with films of the terrible disease called "Laughing Death" — and an eerie tale of his experience among the victims.

He entered Okapa, principal village of the Forea tribe in the eastern highlands, and his first impression was of the immense happiness and hilarity of this sturdy little community. Everything they did was accompanied by fits of laughter, he said.

This was, in fact, only the middle stage of one of the rare diseases which are 100 per cent fatal. It is called "Kuru," which means death by witchcraft and a form of palsy. Doctors now believe it may be hereditary. The final stage is a gradual coma.

The Forea people who live at 7,000 feet above sea level eat their own dead. In spite of their cannibal habits they are a friendly tribe. The history of the disease among them goes back at least 30 years but it is now sweeping through the young people of the tribe.

The disease, which begins with a slight trembling and ends six to nine months later with death was discovered last year by Dr. Vincent Zigas, a young Estonian-born Australian working as medical officer in the area.

Phosphate Ore Output Up 31% Since April

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Phosphate production in the six months April-October totalled 75,000 tons, as compared with 57,000 tons during the same period last year — an increase of 31.5 per cent, it was announced yesterday by the spokesman of the Ministry of Development in Jerusalem.

He said that production now averages about 17,000 tons a month.

Exports during September were 7,700 tons worth, f.o.b., $85,000. The added value in phosphate export amounts to 65 per cent, the spokesman said.

He pointed out that transportation from Oron to Haifa costs IL11 per ton.

50 Tea Workers Drown in Assam

TESPUR, Assam, Tuesday (Reuter). — Fifty persons were drowned when a motor boat capsized on the Jiabharali River here. Most of the passengers were workers in nearby tea gardens who were returning home after attending a meeting of their unions.

GERMANS STUDY TOURISM IN JORDAN

A delegation on behalf of German and Austrian tourist agencies is now in Jordan to study the possibilities of increasing organized tours to the Holy Places in Jordan, "Falastin" reported yesterday.

CAIRO PAPERS AGAIN SEEN IN JORDAN

The first batch of Egyptian magazines and non-political papers to arrive in Jordan since a ban on Egyptian press was enforced last May, was received in Amman on Sunday, "El Jihad" reported yesterday.

Petah Tikva Maccabi Lose 10-1 to Falkirk

FALKIRK, Scotland, Tuesday (Reuter).—Petah Tikva Maccabi were beaten 10-1 here yesterday by Falkirk, the Scottish first division team.

Zatopek First In Near World Time

PRAGUE, Tuesday (Reuter). — Emil Zatopek, Czechoslovakia's Olympic star, was less than a minute outside the world 10,000 metres record, when he easily won over the distance at a European Army meeting here.

Zatopek, a Lieutenant-Colonel, clocked 29 minutes 29.4 seconds and finished well ahead of his nearest rival, Czechoslovak J. Tomis, whose time was 30 mins 27.2 secs.

The Olympic triple gold medallist led all the way and set the crowd roaring when he finished with one of his characteristic spurts with his head bent sideways and every muscle in his face contorted as if with pain.

The world record for the distance is 28:30.4 set by Russia's Vladimir Kuts.

Hungary-France, 2-0

VIENNA, Tuesday (Reuter). — Hungary beat France, 2-0, before a crowd of 95,000 in a soccer international in the NEP Stadium, Budapest yesterday. Budapest Radio, quoted by Reuter, reported that Hungary scored once in each half.

Kuts Wins 5,000 Metres in 13:38

PRAGUE, Tuesday (Reuter). — Vladimir Kuts, Russia's Olympic runner, won the 5,000 metres here yesterday in 13 minutes 38 secs, only 1.2 secs outside the world record held by Britain's Gordon Pirie. This is the second fastest recorded time for the distance. Kuts won by over 250 metres. Stanislav Jungwirth, Czechoslovakia, was only 8/10ths of a second outside the 1,000 metres record, with a time of 2 mins 19.8 secs.

SPORT ROUND THE WORLD

By Reuter's Correspondents

WEMBLEY. — Pancho Segura, the champion of Ecuador, scored the best win of the professional indoor tennis championships at the Empire Pool here when he beat the world champion, Pancho Gonzales (U.S.), 11-9, 12-10, 6-4, in the semifinal. Gonzales was defending the London title which he won last year. It was the first time Segura had won a set from Gonzales in the five times they have competed in the London event.

• • •

PARIS. — Finland, Norway and Italy all scored victories over France in a quadrangular athletics meeting here. France were beaten 126 pts.-86 by Finland; 111.5-97.5 by Norway, and 56-50 in a women's match with Italy.

BERLIN. — Merkusson, of Iceland, won the 800 metres event in the Harbig Memorial Invitation Athletics Meeting at Dresden. He clocked 1 min. 53.1 secs. Hamarsland, Norway, was second in 1: 53.2, with Hanks, Czechoslovakia third, in 1: 53.4 and Hellsten, Finland, fourth.

ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME
522, 249, 33.3 & 41.7 M.
TODAY

News: Hebrew: Today: 6.25, 7.00 a.m. 1.30, 5.00, 7.00, 9.00, 11.00 p.m. **Tomorrow:** 8.30 a.m. 1.30, 7.00, 9.00 and 11.00 p.m. **English:** 1.45 p.m. **French:** 2.00 p.m. **Arabic Programme** (including News): 7.30 a.m. 2.15, 6.00 and 11.05 p.m. **Tomorrow:** 7.30 a.m. 2.15, 6.00 and 11.05 p.m. 6.30 Religious Service (R). 6.37 Callisthenics. 6.47 Musical Clock (R). 8.30 Close Down.

12.00 "Housewife's Corner" — Requests. 1.00 Lunchtime Music: Soloists: Ames Brothers. 3.30 Succot Programme — ed. by B. Schein. 4.00 "Youth Corner."

4.30 News in English, Swedish and Spanish. 5.05 "Collegium Musicum" — "Yiftah," Oratorio (Carissimi); Cantata No. 51 (J.S. Bach). 7.15 "We Present Tonight." 7.18 Bible Reading. 7.30 Succot Songs. 7.50 Succot Programme — ed. by Yom-Tov Levinsky. 8.25 Ballet Music (Arthur Gelbrun). 9.15 Piano Concerto No. 4 in D-minor, op. 70 (Anton Rubinstein); Symphony No. 3 in A-minor, op. 56 (Mendelssohn). 10.30 Songs of Israel. 11.15 Close Down.

TOMORROW

8.00 a.m. Service. 8.45 Tunes of Israel. 9.00 Morning Symphony Concert — Works by Handel, Pergolesi and Haydn. 10.30 From the Concert Hall — Overture "La Gazza Ladra" (Rossini); Symphonie Espagnole, op. 21 (Lalo); Slavonic Rhapsody No. 2 in G-minor, op. 45 (Dvorak). 11.30 "Curtain Up" — "Shulamit" — performed by "Ohel" Theatre. 12.30 Requests. 1.00 Light Music. 2.15 Cantoral Recordings. 3.45 Musical Matinee. 4.00 "Ron Ami." 5.00 Opera "Aida" (Verdi) —Acts I & II. 5.30 Succot Songs. 7.15 "We Present Tonight." 7.18 "The Meaning of a Sentence." 7.45 "Young Artists": Hadassah Schwimmer (Piano): Sonata in B-minor (Liszt). 8.15 Light Music. 8.55 Bible Reading: Ezekiel, Chap. 32. 9.15 Newsreel. 9.30 "Happy Hunting" — Musical Show. 10.00 Sketch. 10.35 Request Programme. 11.15 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME
422, 400, 292.7, 41.7 & 33.3 M.
IMMIGRANTS' HOUR: Today: 6.00 Requests: Violin Concerto in D, op. 35 (Tchaikowsky): "Karelia" Suite, op. 11 (Sibelius). 7.00 Hebrew Lesson for Beginners. 7.15 News in Easy Hebrew. 7.30 Yiddish. 8.00 Rumanian. 8.15 Hungarian. 8.30 Ladino. 9.00 Interval. 9.15 Mograbit. 9.30 French. 10.00 News in English. 10.15 Close Down.

Tomorrow: 6.00 "Hit Parade." 7.00 Hebrew-Ladino Lesson. 7.15 News in Easy Hebrew. 7.30 Yiddish. 8.00 Rumanian. 8.15 Hungarian. 8.30 Ladino. 9.00 Interval. 9.15 News in Polish. 9.30 French. 10.00 News in English. 10.15 Close Down.

KOL ZION LAGOLA (33.3 M.):
Programme to South Africa: Today: 6.30 News & Commentary by M. Pearlman. 6.45 Readings for Succot. 6.55 "Kol Yerushalayim" — Hebrew Lesson by Judah Shuval. 7.06 Yiddish News.

Tomorrow: 6.30 News Headlines. 6.37 "Thursday Column" — Walter Eytan. 6.45 Music for Succot. 7.00 Afrikaans transmission—presented by S. Weinstein.

Programme to U.K.: Today: 11.45 News & Commentary. Midnight: Succot Music. 12.15 Readings for Succot.

Tomorrow: 11.45 News. 11.52 "Thursday Column." Midnight: "Shulamit" by Goldfaden.

ARMY PROGRAMME: (48.4, 216, 235 & 235 M.): 6.30 Opening. 6.35 Request Favourites. 7.00 News. 7.10 Concert — Works by Vivaldi, Boccherini & Dvorak. 8.00 "Succot." 8.30 Musical Programme. 9.00 News. 9.15 "Two Goals." 10.00 Dance Music. 10.30 Close Down.

Tomorrow: 6.30 Opening. 6.35 Songs. 7.00 News. 7.10 Classical Requests. 8.00 "The Soldier's Library." 8.30 "Limelight." 8.40 "The Voice & the Instrument." 9.00 News. 9.15 Dance Music. 10.30 Close Down.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS (13.80, 16.84 & 24.80 M.): 6.30-7.00 p.m. **Today:** News. News Talk. "Matters of Jewish Interest." **Tomorrow:** News. News Talk. Week's Feature.

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חג שמח

Important Notice to Owners of Vehicles
The Controller of Transport (Ministry of Transport) and the Police hereby warn all car owners against the use of brake fluid made by the Bluco Jerusalem Factory. The quality of the fluid does not guarantee the efficient functioning of brakes and endangers safety while driving.
The tins containing the above are marked:
Genuine Hydraulic Brake Made by Bluco Ltd.
Owners of vehicles whose cars have been filled with this fluid are requested immediately to clean out the brake system coming in contact with this oil.
Michael Barr,
Controller of Transport

Friday—only two days off—
will be your last opportunity to change your ticket for a new one bearing the same serial number for the second drawing of the 1957/7 series of
MIF'AL HAPAYIS
The grand
prize is IL30,000

Notices to the Public
Haifa Customs House Public Sale No. 8/57
All interested persons are hereby advised that a public sale of confiscated, abandoned and unclaimed goods will be held at Warehouse 11, Haifa Port, on October 21, 22 and 23.
Goods offered for sale will be listed on bulletin boards at all customs houses.
A. Sela,
Collector of Customs

Cinemas
JERUSALEM
See Collective Advertisement on page 3.
TEL AVIV
Tomorrow 6.30 & 8.30 p.m.
ALLENBY: Good Morning, Miss Dove.
ARMON DAVID: The Kid.
CHEN: Doctor at Large.
EDEN: Jasmin.
ESTHER: The Thousand Bedrooms.
MAXIM: Men in War.
MIGDALOR: Pane, Amore e....
MOGRABI: Days of Love.
OPHIR: The Vagabond King.
ORION: Giant.
SHDEROTH: The Desperate Hours.
TAMAR: The Spirit of St. Louis.
TCHELET: Figaro, Il Barbiere di Seviglia.
YARON: Wonder Man.
ZAFON: Grand Rue.
ZAMIR: Typhon Sur Nagasaki.
HAIFA
Tomorrow
ARMON: A Touch of the Sun.
EN DOR: Suddenly.
ORLY: Albert R.N.
ORAH: Le Monde du Silence.
AMPHITHEATRE: The Wayward Bus.
MORIAH: Bhowani Junction.
ATZMON: High Society.
PEER: Shree 420.
GAL OR: You Know What Sailors Are, Matinee: Red Berets.
ORION: The Ambassador's Daughter. At 2 p.m.: Charlie Chaplin's Cavalcade.
MAY: Thunder in the East.

AMERICAN ENGINEER WANTS ISRAEL
group or outstanding individual to organize an Israel-American Holding Company to commercialize a series of patent-protected, mass-consumption products to be made in Israel and exported to America and elsewhere.
R. MOSKOWITZ,
209 Van Siclen Ave.
Brooklyn 7, N.Y. (U.S.A.)

ASSOCIATION OF AMERICANS AND CANADIANS IN ISRAEL
cordially invites all Americans and Canadians living in the vicinity of Rehovot to a gathering on Thursday evening, Motzei Hag, at 8.30 p.m., at
San Martin Bldg., Weizmann Inst., Rehovot
MURRAY GREENFIELD, Exec. Sec.

אגודת האופטיקנים בישראל ISRAEL OPTICIANS ASSOCIATION
אם אין עיניך — מי לי ?
ISRAEL OPTICIANS ASSOCIATION
Haifa Branch
We extend to our esteemed clients best wishes for the New Year and wish to inform them that our shops will be closed on
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 11, AND FRIDAY, OCTOBER 18.

✓ **REQUIRED**
by
Banking Institution in Tel Aviv
- Hebrew-English Typist
- Operator for "National" Hebrew bookkeeping machine. Knowledge of English an asset.

Please write to: No. 71057, P.O.B. 729, Tel Aviv.

CHEMISTS
Required by Industrial enterprise in Haifa Bay.
Applicants must be prepared to work shift.
Apply to: No. 10953, P.O.B. 66, Haifa.



Today's Postbag

The Weather

	A	B	C	D
Mt. Cana'an	31	—	23	31
Tiberias	50	23	37	35
Haifa Port	70	21	32	30
Natanya	64	21	31	30
Tel Aviv Kirya	78	23	31	30
Tel Aviv Port	82	23	28	28
Lydda Airport	45	18	33	31
Jerusalem	26	25	34	31
Beersheba	40	17	37	36
Sdom	—	24	—	—
Eilat	13	25	43	41

(A) Humidity at 8 p.m. (B) Minimum temp. (C) Maximum yesterday. (D) Maximum temp. expected today.

ARRIVALS

The new U.S. Consul in Haifa, Mr. P.A. Mangano.

Mr. John Earle, Reuter's Chief Diplomatic Correspondent; for a short visit (by K.L.M.).

Mrs. Rose Aischuler, prominent Chicago civic figure and Israel Bond Drive leader, and her granddaughter Linda, for a three week tour of development projects aided by Israel Bond investments.

Dr. Joseph Thon, Dierctor of the Tourist Department of the Zionist Organization of America, for a short stay in connection with the Grand Anniversary tours planned by Z.O.A. to mark the organization's 60 years' activity.

A group of 22 Danish pilgrims, for a four-day tour of the Holy Places.

DEPARTURES

The outgoing U.S. Consul in Haifa, Mr. L.R. Cowles and his family.

TOURIST: You can buy cameras, Swiss watches, French perfumes, cigarettes and liqueurs, tax and duty free at the Duty Free Shop Lydda Airport. (Advt.)

THE SCHOLARSHIP at the Hebrew University's Graduate Library School, established by the University in memory of Mr. Baruch Schochetmann, one of the Editors of Kiryat Sepher, who was killed in the Jordanian attack on Ramat Rahel last year, has been awarded to Dr. Ya'acov Rothschild, a student at the School. The scholarship is to the value of IL240.

* * *

THE MISHKANOT Convalescent Home in Ramle has closed down. The reason given for the closing was Malben's failure to renew its standing contract for 25 beds. The Home, which had facilities for 35 convalescents, is jointly owned by the Histadrut and HIAS. *(Itim)*

* * *

120 SHIPS anchored in Haifa Port during September, loading and unloading 140,000 tons, the Transport Ministry spokesman said yesterday. During the month, 2,900 immigrants and 5,500 passengers entered the country through Haifa Port and 4,300 persons left the country.

* * *

POLICE will begin a stepped-up safety drive on southern roads today in an attempt to bring down the high Negev accident rate. The regular traffic police will be reinforced by 40 policemen, who will continuously patrol the highways.

Asian Flu Inoculation For Army Personnel

The Israel Defence Forces are to be inoculated against Asian flu because of their special living conditions and to prevent a let-down in morale, a high official of the Ministry of Health told *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday.

As long as the illness continues its mild course, no vaccination campaign will be undertaken among the civilian population. But if the epidemic changes in character, a civilian programme will be put into operation, using the vaccine now being manufactured at the Ness Ziona laboratory. There is little likelihood of this happening before the end of November, health authorities stated yesterday.

Asked when the epidemic is expected to reach its peak, Dr. S. Btesh, Director General of the Ministry, said yesterday "the sooner the better — complications are more likely to appear when the cold weather sets in."

A Ministry spokesman yesterday denied a press report that Government and public bodies had been advised to cancel public meetings and gatherings over the holidays.

20 ARAB YOUTHS JOIN ARMY

NAZARETH, Tuesday. — Twenty young Arabs from Nazareth, Ra'ami and other villages in Galillee have been recently enlisted in the Israel Armed Forces. The young men, including sons of Catholic notables, volunteered for service with the Defence Forces.

Two years ago a Christian unit of defence forces was set up in deference to the wishes of the country's gentile community. *(Itim)*

To all children of Israel
a year of peace, health and happiness.

Dr. & Mrs. Yehuda EPSTEIN
Psychological Institute and Child Guidance Clinic, HAIFA.

Miriam Taytelbaum *Dan Ailvni-Charas*

Married

Haifa, Oct. 8, 1957.

With deep sorrow we announce the death of my beloved husband and our unforgettable friend

Dr. Bernard Neubauer

formerly of Teplitz Schonau, C.S.R.

LILLY NEUBAUER and FRIENDS OF THE FAMILY

Getting Ready For Succot

Jerusalem Post Staff

Balconies and courtyards in town and village were the scene of feverish booth-building, and markets thronged with purchases of citron, palm branch, willow and myrtle—the traditional "four species (*arba'at haminim*) all day yesterday in preparation for the seven day feast of Succot, which begins tonight.

In Tel Aviv, the steps and courtyard of the Great Synagogue, and in Jerusalem, the Mea Shearim and Mahane Yehuda markets seemed buried under a veritable avalanche of *schach* — the leafy coverings of palms, pines, willows and other greenery for roofing the *succa* and packed tight with stalls selling the fragrant *etrog* and its three arborial accompaniments.

The markets were busy from six in the morning and the crowds of customers ranged from the pious and the bearded carefully appraising their wares with discerning eye to the less distinguished looking average citizen anxious to provide himself with the necessities of the festival as quickly and as cheaply as possible.

The cheapest *etrogim* were priced at 750 pruta, while the whole set sold at from IL8 to IL30. Palm fronds for decorating and covering the *succa* sold at 400 pruta each but the more fortunate could be seen dragging the free foliage lopped by municipal workers through the streets.

Palm branches grown on Mt. Zion have been sent to the President and the two Chief Rabbis.

The annual Succot pilgrimage to Mount Zion, at which prayers for world peace will be recited, will take place on Tuesday.

The ceremony of picking the citrons for the Feast of Tabernacles was held in a Petah Tikva orchard today in the presence of Dr. S. Z. Cahane, Director General of the Ministry of Religious Affairs, newsmen and a number of specially invited tourists.

New Policy For Moshav Instructors

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TSOFIT, Tuesday.—The Jewish Agency Settlement Department is initiating a new policy in training instructors for immigrant *moshavim*, Mr. Ya'acov Goren, secretary of the department, declared today. He was speaking on the occasion of the graduation ceremony of the first 38 immigrant *moshav* instructors at Beit Beri near here.

Mr. Goren admitted that the department had neglected up to now the proper training of instructors for these villages. Formerly, many mistakes had been made unawares by instructors who, in their zest for change, had undermined traditional institutions of the new settlers without realizing the social consequences.

The first 18-month course had cost IL50,000 and had included lectures on farm management, bookkeeping, immigrant sociological problems and village organization as well as practical work in villages.

He mentioned that the department which employed 1,600 officials, had 500 instructors working in 260 immigrant *moshavim*. It maintains in each village an agricultural instructor, a communal counsellor, a woman community worker who advises the women on domestic science, nutrition and health, sanitation and child care.

New Year Begins At Bar-Ilan

TEL AVIV, Tuesday. — The third academic year was officially opened at Bar Ilan University today in the presence of Cabinet Ministers, the Knesset Speaker, the Chief Rabbis of Tel Aviv and the staff and students of the university.

An honorary degree was conferred on Mr. Israel Rogosin at a special ceremony for his support of Jewish and Israel cultural institutions and tribute was paid by Dr. P. Churgin, President of the Universiy, to the late Prof. Yekutiel Ginsburg, chairman of the university's scientific council.

Studies are to begin on October 20. *(Itim)*

Jekuthiel Ginsburg Dies in New York

NEW YORK, Tuesday (INA) — Dr. Jekuthiel Ginsburg, Professor of Mathematics at Yeshiva University and Director of its Institute of Mathematics succumbed to a heart attack on Monday.

At the time of his death, Dr. Ginsburg was making arrangements for the celebration of the silver anniversary of the university's noted mathematical journal "Scripta Mathematica" of which he was founder and editor. An oustanding teacher and scholar, he was born in 1899 in Poland and he came to the U.S. in 1912.

He was a fellow of the New York Academy of Sciences, the International Academy of the History of Science, the American Mathematical Association, French Mathematics Society, American Association for Advancement of Science, American Mathematics Society and other groups.

Police Investigate Formaica Smuggling

TEL AVIV, Tuesday. — The Economic Police have uncovered a case of formaica smuggling, estimated at IL-350,000 through Jaffa Port. Police have interrogated merchants, customs officials, stevedores and drivers who might be connected with the smuggling.

The smuggling was discovered when an official of a well-known institution asked a Jaffa haulage firm to transport seven tons of corrugated iron from the Port. The representative of the haulage firm said he could transport it in one lorry, but the official insisted that he had paid for and insisted on getting two lorries. The corrugated iron was neatly packed, but one of the drivers noticed that whereas each package of corrugated iron should have weighed about half a ton, they actually weighed at least a ton each. The drivers therefore asked to have the loads weighed on leaving the port. The cargo weighed 13 tons instead of the seven declared to the customs.

An economic police officer on the spot noted the difference, but allowed the goods to go on their way, in order to see where they were going. At the institution, workers with a crane were waiting, and quickly unloaded the lorries.

When police returned to the unloading site that night, the goods had vanished. Police believe that after the lorry drivers had unloaded the formaica, other vehicles immediately transferred the goods from the site. It is believed that the formaica had already been sold beforehand, and was quickly distributed to various merchants. *(Itim)*

VOLCANIC ASH RAIN OVER AZORES ISLAND

HORTA, Faial Island, Azores, Wednesday (UP). — An offshore wind sprang up at noon today and halted a 36-hour rain of destructive ash from the Capelhinos undersea volcano that had covered parts of the island like black ink.

The southerly wind blew the ash pouring from the volcano out to sea.

Earlier, refugees huddled in churches and emergency wards of public buildings in Horta as a dying volcano turned its fury on this island of 25,000 people.

Soviet Jews

(Continued from Page One)

When Mrs. Roosevelt suggested that the Soviet Union had given arms to Syria, which had been one of the reasons for the sense of insecurity in Israel and therefore the show of aggression, he flared up and said there were 80 million Arabs and about 1 million Israelis, so "if Israel continued her present policy she will be destroyed." He asked who it was who attacked Egypt. Was it not Britain, France and Israel?

Mrs. Roosevelt answered that he would have to separate the attitude of Israel from that of Britain and France. Israel had been told for a year by the Egyptians that when they were ready and fully armed by the Soviets, they would drive the Israelis into the sea. Thus the action of the Israelis was in the nature of self-defence, because they could not wait until the build-up against them was completed. Proof of the build-up had been found in the Sinai desert, when the Israelis had of military material provided by the Soviets or their satellites.

Mrs. Roosevelt said that it seemed to her Soviet Union could help if they were willing to work with the U.S. to achieve an understanding between Israel and the Arab countries. Israel was willing to sit down with Arab representatives and try to work out their difficulties, but the Arabs always refused. Mr. Khrushchev answered that he knew very well the Arabs had made mistakes, but it should be remembered that the Soviet Union was for a class not for a state. Israel consisted of all sorts of classes. The Soviets were for the Socialists in Israel but not for the state.

"I presume when Mr. Khrushchev spoke of 'Socialists' he meant the Communists," Mrs. Roosevelt explains.

40 Tourists Here From Germany

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The largest group of tourists from Germany to date, numbering 40, crossed into Israel via Mandelbaum Gate yesterday morning to start a seven-day study tour of the country.

The group was organized by the German Y.M.C.A., which hopes to despatch more groups on a similar tour of the Middle East, including Israel, in the future.

Leading the group are Mr. Rudolf Zintman, Secretary of the Kassel Y.M.C.A., and Mrs. Marianne Timms, a Vicarin (lady reverend), who is in charge of the Lutheran Hamburgische Landeskirche.

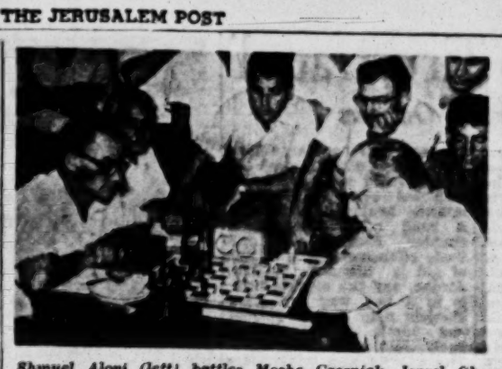
Mrs. Timms, who is on the Executive of the German-Israel Friendship League, boasts that she was the first German to cross into Israel through Mandelbaum Gate on her first visit here three and a half years ago. Awaiting her at the gate were Mrs. Hannah Glucksman, Secretary of the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra, and Mrs. Glucksman's cousin from Haifa, both of whom are old school-mates of Mrs. Timms' from Hamburg.

The 40-man group includes 33 school teachers, whom Mrs. Timms has given their religious instruction to be included in the German school curriculum, Professor Von Rad, teaching Theology and the Old Testament at the Heidelberg University, and Professor Gerstmeyer, Principal of the religious seminary at Freedberg.

Mr. L. Putman, the General Secretary of the Jerusalem Y.M.C.A., and his assistant, Mr. Haig Mekhalian, who was in charge of working out the tour, feel that there are great hopes that this visit will be the forerunner of increasing groups from Germany. World Tours (Israel) Ltd. helped to organize the countrywide tour.

LABOUR PARTIES TO MEET ON COALITION

TEL AVIV, Tuesday. — Mapai, Mapam and Ahdut Ha'Avoda have decided to meet on October 22, to air coalition problems.



Shmuel Aloni (left) battles Moshe Czerniak, Israel Chess Champion, at the National Chess Championships being played in Tel Aviv. In the adjourned game which was finished yesterday, Ya'il Kreidman defeated Czerniak as was anticipated. In the third round, Porat beat Buchner, Czerniak beat Dinur, Aloni beat Rosenberg and Pilshchik beat Shachar, while Cahane drew in his game with Shakki. The fourth round will be held tomorrow at 6 p.m. (Photo by Rosenbaum)

Haifa Residents Demonstrate Against Day-Long Noise

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA, Tuesday. — Police went into action at 5.30 this morning to disperse a crowd of several hundred residents in Rehov Arlosoroff who attempted to prevent the operation of a large compressor which supplies power for the digging of the underground railway tunnel.

Five persons were detained. They were later released on bail by a magistrate after they were charged with disorderly assembly, preventing work and hindering policemen in the performance of their duty.

Residents told reporters this morning that the compressor starts working at 5.45 each morning and carries on until 10.30 at night. They complained that the noise was driving them crazy. They had to keep all windows and doors tightly shuttered all day, although that did not help much. In the evening, when a bulldozer removed the day's earth, the noise was even worse.

Between nine and ten at night the workers use explosives to blast the rocks and children wake up screaming.

They had sent a petition, signed by 800 persons, to Mayor Abba Khoushy. In reply they received a letter from the city engineer informing them that in America when such work was executed the residents suffered 'round the clock, whereas here and eight-hour pause was made.

Local engineers, including a Technion expert, today expressed the opinion that something could be done to reduce the noise. However without a thorough examination it was impossible to estimate the cost or effectiveness.

HAKIM APPEALS FOR NON-KOSHER BUTCHER

The Catholic Archbishop of Galilee, Msgr. G. Hakim, has written to Mayor Gershon Agron asking that he use his influence to allow Mr. Suleiman Balan, a Christian, to open a non-*kosher* butcher shop in Jerusalem.

Is it not sufficient that the Christian minorities are prohibited from having jobs in the Government and in the Municipal Council? the Archbishop wrote. Must they also be prohibited from opening any business they wish because it "may touch the sentiments of some religious citizens in the vicinity"?

Msgr. Hakim asked if this was the way to interpret the Declaration of Independence which guaranteed the rights of all citizens without distinction of race, creed or colour.

He continued that "if instead of the case of Mr. Balan, a Jew was the applicant of a *kosher* butcher shop, or a shop of religious articles in the vicinity of a church, I am sure that no special session (of the Municipal Council) would be held to decide whether to grant him the licence."

Missing Boy Turns Up; Feared Dad's Beating

PETAH TIKVA, Tuesday. — A nine-year-old boy who stayed out all night because he was afraid of his father turned up at 7.30 this morning after police had been searching for him since midnight.

The parents of the boy, Shlomo Benbat, notified the police at midnight that their son had left home at 4.30 p.m. and had not yet come home.

The boy explained afterwards that he hid in a building under construction about 300 metres from home afraid to return for fear his father would thrash him for being late. *(Itim)*

Arab Youth Loses Appeal

The appeal of a young Arab from Shfaram against a sentence of three years' imprisonment for giving information of military value to a Jordan army officer was dismissed yesterday by the Supreme Court.

The appellant, Mohammed Entavi, 23, was convicted by the Haifa District Court on the basis of evidence that he himself gave to the police after returning to his village from Jordan.

He was taken to the Israel border three times before finally deciding to return home, and he was then taken by his father to the police station. The appellant said he had pleaded guilty only because the police and his defence counsel had told him that otherwise he would receive a five year sentence.

The court dismissed the appeal without calling on the State to reply.

The Court was composed of Justices Silberg, Berinson and Witkon. *(Itim)*

Lawyers Retrial Request Refused

A request by a Tel Aviv lawyer, Mr. H. Suprin, for a retrial on charges of unethical practices, was refused yesterday by Chief Justice Y. Olshan.

The Chief Justice decreed that retrials under the new Courts Law were possible only in criminal cases and not for cases tried by various disciplinary courts. Mr. Suprin was denied the right to practise law for a period of five years for a breach of professional ethics. *(Itim)*

EGGS COME, EGGS GO

HAIFA, Tuesday. — The first exports of Israel eggs since the beginning of the egg shortage over two months ago left in the s.s. Enotria today.

The shipment included 250 cases of eggs for Cyprus and 36 for Italy.

Next Monday, the s.s. Casablanca is due to bring nearly 40,000 cases of eggs from Holland.

Mann Auditorium Dispute Goes On

TEL AVIV, Tuesday. — The controversy over the control of the Fredric R. Mann Auditorium became more complicated today with an exchange of letters between the Minister of Justice, Mr. P. Rosen, in his capacity as Chairman of the I.P.O. Board, and Mr. E. Peri, chairman of the local Board of the America-Israel Cultural Foundation.

The disagreement was caused by the demand of the foundation for an active part in the control of the building.

Mr. Rosen is understood to have strongly protested to the local Board, which he called "an advisory body." He is also understood to have strongly repudiated allegations that the I.P.O. had unduly raised prices of the subscription series and other concerts.

Mr. Peri is understood to have accused the I.P.O. of arrogating to itself too much financial responsibility and alleged that rises in prices had caused bitterness among music lovers.

Mr. Z. Haftel of the I.P.O. management told *The Jerusalem Post* tonight that the I.P.O. had only entered into the joint management arrangements with the Municipality following an ultimatum from the city. He stressed that only a 5 per cent rise had been instituted in the price levels, whilst additional costs were for the increased number of concerts.

He explained that from now on there would be four subscription series comprising 14 concerts instead of the former ten. This was apart from an additional series which would introduce a completely new programme with additional artists.

Mr. Peri told *The Jerusalem Post* tonight that the local Board had only been acting in keeping with written instructions from New York. The executive committee there had taken this stand at its recept meeting he stressed. Mr. Mann (who had supported the I.P.O.), although chairman of the American Board, had not been at the executive meeting concerned, he added. He declared that the local Board was to convene and would issue a public statement soon.

Mr. Mann is due to leave by air tomorrow.

France 'B' Wins Well-Deserved 5:4 Victory Over Israel

By PAUL KOHN,
Jerusalem Post Reporter

RAMAT GAN, Tuesday. — Fast-moving French forwards, four power-drive Israel goals and a thrilling finale were the highlights of an exciting international football match between France B and Israel here this afternoon. France B won 5:4 after leading 2:1 at half-time.

A crowd of 30,000 turned out despite the blazing *sharav* weather. The visitors played in "tricolour" kit—blue shirts, white shorts and red socks, while the Israel selected appeared in white shirts and blue shorts.

The French team fully deserved its victory. It played the more incisive football, was in complete control for long periods of the game and the movement into position of the French forwards was an object lesson.

The Israel forwards, on the other hand, were slow-footed and rarely played coordinated football. But their shooting was powerful and all the Israel goals were shot from outside the penalty area.

Centre forward Bocchus missed a rare opportunity to give Israel the lead after five minutes when, with only the goal-keeper to beat, he shot wide. France's international, Jean Vincent, showed his mettle by twice breaking down the left wing, and after 10 minutes he scored a brilliant goal.

French Lead

After 22 minutes Israel equalized. Bocchus was brought down just outside the penalty area as he tried to force his way through. From the spot kick, he hit the ball into the corner of the net. Inside-left René Gardien three minutes later again gave France the lead, slamming home a corner from Vincent. Until the interval, the goal-hungry French were constantly roaming in the Israel penalty area.

Five minutes after half-time Gardien gave France a 3:1 lead by heading in a long pass. But he was injured in the effort and had to be taken off the field for treatment. Two minutes later, Israel narrowed the lead; Glazer took a corner, left-back Mordekovitz fixed onto the ball, and from 25 metres drove it into the net.

Bernard Chianelli, the French left-half, put France 4:2 up, but Glazer again surprised the crowd as well as the visitors by finding the net with a sizzling 35 metre shot to bring the score to 4:3. Israel now took the initiative for 10 minutes, pressing hard for an equalizer. With the game already being played in moonlight, and only a minute to go, inside-right Glovachi scored a fifth French goal after a very neat combined movement in the Israel goal area. With the crowd awaiting Referee Leo Horn's final whistle, Israel was awarded a free kick just outside the penalty area. Bocchus repeated his earlier feat, again found a gap in the wall of French players and shot a fourth Israel goal a few seconds before the end of the game.

Star of the game was Jean Vincent, the French outside-left. For Israel, centre-half Reznik played with determination in defence, and wingers Glazer and Almani always pressed hard. The home team, however, lacked punch, the inside trio playing a very weak game.

The Dutch referee, Horn, controlled the match splendidly.

The Minister of Education, Mr. Zalman Aranne, kicked off the game and Miss Agnes Keleti, the Olympic gymnast champion, performed during the interval.

U.S. Friends of Histadrut Visit Jerusalem

A warm-hearted call to American and World Jewry to visit Israel during the Tenth Anniversary was issued by President Ben-Zvi at a reception for a group of the American Friends of the Histadrut, at Beit Hanassi on Monday afternoon.

The group, organized by "Tiyur Vetiyul," the Histadrut Touring Company, consists of 25 men and women from eight States and from various Zionist organizations.

Mrs. Sadie Shubin, the group's leader, introduced the visitors and Mr. I. Hamlin, director of the American Histadrut Centre, extended the greetings of the group to the President and to Mrs. Ben-Zvi.

During their visit in Israel, the group was also greeted by Mayor Gershon Agron of Jerusalem; Mr. Zalman Shazar, chairman of the Executive of the Jewish Agency, and by Dr. Moshe Baram, secretary of the Jerusalem Histadrut Council, at a reception tendered in the Council's new home.

Responses on behalf of the group were made by Mr. Sol Berkowitz of Atlantic City, N.J.; Mr. Stanley Adelstein of Cleveland, O.; Mr. Morris Pincus of New York City, and Mrs. Lee Feit of West New York, N.J.

While in Jerusalem the group visited the Hebrew University campus, the headquarters of the Jewish Agency, the Jewish National Fund and Histadrut and Hadassah institutions.

The delegation left Jerusalem yesterday for a four-day visit to Haifa and Galilee.

Second 'Britannia' This Week

TEL AVIV, Tuesday. — The second "Britannia" will be handed to El Al in London at the end of the week. It was flown on a trial flight from Bristol to London today with the American Ambassador to Britain on board.

INA reports that Israel airworthiness authorities have been advised that El Al should not use the Britannias in Europe except for trial flights on crew training operations, according to the "Daily Telegraph" air correspondent, Commodore L.G.S. Payne.

He said further that it has been recommended that the compressor speed should not exceed 11,350 revolutions per minute until further notice.

Our Air Correspondent writes:

This is nothing unusual and it is the standard practice with every new aircraft to fly it for a certain time at a lower speed than it is designed for. When El Al took over Britannias it naturally accepted this limitation.

The Britannia airliners have an unlimited airworthiness certificate, but they are also required by international rules to make proving flight to all possible airports lying along a projected route. For the time being the Israel Britannias will try out the European leg of the route, which will ultimately extend across the Atlantic.

THE ISRAEL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA
Only Violin Recital
Isaac Stern
TEL AVIV
Fredric R. Mann Auditorium
SATURDAY, Oct. 12, 8.30 p.m.
Tickets at I.P.O. offices, 56 Allenby Rd. 10-1, 4-6
JERUSALEM
"Edison" SUNDAY, Oct. 20, 9 p.m.
Tickets at Cahana's from Sunday, October 13
HAIFA
"Armon" MONDAY, Oct. 21, 9 p.m.
Tickets at Ginzburg-Yuval's Office, 25 Rehov Herzl
Tickets purchased for recital on October 1 are valid for this performance
At the Piano:
ALEXANDER ZAKIN
Works by Schubert — Prokofieff — Brahms — Bruch

YMA SUMAC
The wonder of the world and her INCA troupe at HEICHAL HATARBUT
Only 3 performances for Tel Aviv and vicinity on October 22, 23, and 24.
Tickets: TEL AVIV: Canaf, 83 Allenby Rd., Tel. 5566; "Radio-Union," 116 Ben Yehuda Rd. RAMAT GAN: Reichnitz. Organized by Giora Godik.

MORIYA Film Production Ltd.
Requires
ACTORS
(male) professional and amateur, for full length feature film.
Please apply submitting photos, daily from 9 a.m. — 1 p.m. or 3-5 p.m. MORIYA LTD., 47 Rehov Nahlat Binyamin, Tel Aviv.
Wanted in addition: A number of actors with a pronounced British accent.

ISRAEL PREMIERE!
Edison Cinema, Jerusalem — Oct. 10, 1957
THE ANIMAL WORLD
A FILM FOR YOUNG AND OLD
The story of struggle, survival and death that began 2 billion years ago before the dawn of man.
Specially recommended for youth by the Censorship Board.

Cables in Brief

FIRE. — The summer residence of Mr. Sean T. O'Kelly, President of the Republic of Ireland, at Roundwood, County Wicklow was destroyed by fire on Monday night. The President was not there at the time.

FLOODS. — Hundreds of persons were homeless yesterday after several cloudbursts flooded at least nine villages in the wine-growing area of Lecce, in the "heel" of Italy.

FAISAL. — The Saudi Arabian Embassy in Washington announced yesterday that Crown Prince Faisal will be operated on today in New York for "recurrence of a duodenal ulcer." Faisal, who is Premier and Foreign Minister, has been in the U.S. for some weeks attending the U.N. sessions and conferring with American officials in Washington.

Tuvyahu Back As Mayor

BEERSHEBA, Tuesday. — Mayor David Tuvyahu today returned to Beersheba to take up the reins of the mayoralty, whilst feeling against him amongst local Mapai members remains unabated. It was learned that a special council of the local Mapai group will be convened to air the matter.

Local Mapai leaders admit that they will accept the Mapai Central Committee decision in the matter, but nonetheless they want the opportunity to record their opposition to Mr. Tuvyahu's continuation as Mayor. *(Itim)*

SHELL PURCHASE SAID UP TO GOVERNMENT

LYDDA AIRPORT, Tuesday. — "Only preliminary negotiations have been held concerning the possible purchase of the Shell Company facilities in Israel by Solel Boneh and the next step is up to the Government," said Mr. Bar Kochba Meirowitz, head of the Solcoor Company, upon his return from England today. *(Itim)*

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Jack Hawkins
Mandy Miller
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DANGEROUS POLICY

MR. Nikita Khrushchev, apparently determined to exploit to the utmost the propaganda value of the Soviet achievement in launching the first earth satellite, now seeks to dominate the international scene by brash talk of what Russia is capable of doing if the cold war is hotted up further. His reference to the airplane as obsolete, to the U.S.S.R.'s determination to build rocket sites instead of airports and his stressing of the "danger of even more horrible weapons that science is bringing on the horizon" can only be intended to frighten that section of American opinion which is apparently prepared to pay almost any price to avoid an atomic war.

Indeed, in the Middle East America's policy would appear to be dominated by the fear that a smaller war may grow into a large one and engulf the world. It was this apprehension which guided her during the Suez crisis. But while this put a brake on her British and French allies, it had the opposite effect on the Russians, whose policy of pouring armaments into the Middle East, and particularly of building up a base in Syria, has been pursued without hindrance from the Eisenhower Doctrine or any other Western instrument.

It is no doubt in line of that policy that the Soviets brand Israel as an "imperialist war-monger," and no amount of plain speaking by Israel's forceful and forthright Foreign Minister, either from the platform of the U.N. Assembly or in the privacy of a personal interview with the Soviet Foreign Minister, can have any effect. There is little likelihood that the content of last week's meeting between Mrs. Meir and Mr. Gromyko will be published, but reports from New York make it appear that little was achieved. There is serious concern that no improvement in the relations between Israel and the Soviet Union is likely to come about in the foreseeable future. As Mrs Meir indicated in her speech to the General Assembly, Mr. Gromyko is not willing to assure Israel that the principle of co-existence is applicable to this country.

Even so eloquent an appeal as that which Mrs. Meir addressed to the Arab leaders from the U.N. Assembly platform cannot have any positive effect when it is heard against the background of the Big Power rivalry. Moreover, it has been proved over and over again in the last decades that the Arabs respond to one only thing and that is a show of strength. If they are asked, as in effect they are, to choose between one power which openly flaunts naked and unashamed force and another which, because of the moral qualities inherent in its way of life, seems more to be inclined to appeasement, then it is to the former that they turn.

If America continues to follow the path of appeasement, she will put herself to further disadvantage with relation to Russia. She can, however, openly acknowledge those reliable allies in the area upon whom she can depend and make it clear, without any equivocation or search for dubious formulae designed to offend neither side, that she will not tolerate the use of force to bring about the downfall of such friends. In the reports of last week's conversations emanating from Washington, Mr. Dulles is said to have told Mr. Gromyko that the U.S. would view any encouragement given by the U.S.S.R. to undertake hostile action against Israel with extreme gravity. That is a start; but if the peace is to be preserved, the point must be driven home forcefully and unambiguously.

U.S. Policy Makers 'Frustrated'

Panic Moves Result from Public Outcries

By PHILIP DEANE

WASHINGTON (OFNS). — WASHINGTON policy planners claim that America's apparent lack of policy for the Middle East, and other areas where Russia seems to be making progress, is not due to not knowing what to do, but to the fact that a clear policy is not feasible in the current domestic political situation.

This is not a new handicap for the planners. Congressional opinion has often blocked their gambits. Until recently, the Soviet Union was making enough major mistakes to compensate for U.S. omissions. But now the Russians are showing more skill, and consequently the political handicaps of American policy planners seem more important and more damaging.

Officials, of course, admit they are not certain how Russian policy will evolve, nor can they gauge exactly the forces at work in Russia. They believe Marshal Zhukov was largely responsible for the Hungarian massacre and the breakdown of the disarmament talks. They recognize a new self-confidence in all the Russians are doing, together with a hardening of attitudes towards the West. These Soviet attitudes are attributed, in part, to the development of weapons technology in Russia. "Russia now feels less vulnerable" said one official. "She knows she, too, can exercise the deterrent as effectively as we can."

It was the East European section of the State Department which persuaded Mr. John Foster Dulles to try to gain more information by meeting the Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr. Gromyko. Mr. Dulles was not especially keen to meet Mr. Gromyko, but he wants to show that the U.S. is prepared to talk, and he wants to make sure Moscow has no misconceptions about American policies and aims.

Meanwhile, policy planners in Washington maintain they know enough answers to indicate what policy should be followed. The State Department has distributed a pamphlet by Mr. Robert Bowie, who recently resigned as chief policy planner. He sets down clearly the forces that operate in the cold war, and what the free world should do. The nuclear deterrent must be preserved, says Mr. Bowie, but power to fight limited wars of all kinds must also be maintained. Given these basic positions, the U.S. should seek agreement on disarmament.

Flexible Approach

"We need a much more flexible approach," says Mr. Bowie. Emphasizing the importance of what he calls the Afro-Asian revolution, he urges more and prolonged aid to the under-developed countries of the world.

Mr. C. Douglas Dillon, Deputy Under-Secretary of State for Economic Affairs, has said that the U.S. should take a leaf from Russia's book and outbid her with low interest loans, or even interest-free loans which might be written off, if necessary. And no speeches that this is to save anyone from Communism, so that the recipient feels he is being forced to take sides in the cold war. The U.S. is much richer than Russia, and can win in this contest.

But the advice of such experts has not been followed. The Defence Budget has been cut so that the generals really mean it now when they say the U.S. is perilously under-armed. Funds for the development of tactical nuclear weapons for limited wars have been cut. Conventional forces have been cut. On disarmament, Mr. Dulles would like to make some attempt to get the talks resumed.

On helping the under-developed countries, Mr. Eisenhower's Administration failed to get through Congress a proposal for a large loan fund, the disbursement of which would not have to be defended every year as a crusade against Communism, a fund more adapted to counter Russia's aid and trade offensive. Yet this sort of aid is urgently needed. Jordan, say the experts here, is in a bad way and King Hussein may have to retreat and admit anti-Westerners back into his Government. The experts also think some deal with Russia may have to be discussed eventually over the Middle East but in the "crusade" context this is not possible. There are signs of public and Congressional hostility to giving and apparently receiving nothing in return but kicks. The Senate is expected to be much more difficult next Budget session with all the Southerners out to embarrass the President for his stand on Little Rock.

Diplomatic Facts

Loyal Government officials say President Eisenhower has tried to get the facts of contemporary diplomatic life over to the people, but failed when, for instance, he asked for the loan fund. But also, while he was asking for this loan fund, he was cutting defence costs beyond what he himself had called the lowest possible limit for safety, a limit below the figure he was asking from Congress.

Professional policy planners believe the American public could be educated to accept the necessity of a new policy, if the issues were clearly put; but while this is not being done, such a policy cannot be applied. The absence of an accepted line, and public clamour that something be done, thus leads to exaggerated moves over Syria and the attempt to press Tito into a clearer anti-Soviet stand before he can get more American aid. Poland, too, may suffer the same pressure. "I deplore this," a policy planner said, "but what's the use?"

Mrs. Meir's Appeal Applauded

Yesterday's Press

THE applause that greeted Mrs. Meir's speech at the General Assembly and the restrained manner in which she delivered it, in contrast to the fulminations of Ahmed Shukeiri in the same place a few days ago, are warmly welcomed by **Hatzofe** (World Mizrahi) and **Davar** (Histadrut). **Hatzofe** declares that Mrs. Meir hit the nail on the head when she challenged Mr. Gromyko to explain whether his concern for "peaceful coexistence between states" did or did not include the Middle East. A reply to Mrs. Meir's question comes from **Kol Ha'am** (Communist) which writes that she overlooked the fact that the Soviet Union had more than once called for a halt in the Middle East arms race and for a peaceful settlement of the Israel-Arab dispute.

Hatzofe counters that the continuous shipment of Soviet arms to the Arab countries eloquently refutes Soviet declarations. The focal point of Mrs. Meir's speech, in this paper's opinion, was her plea to both East and West to stop widening the chasm between Arabs and Jews and build a bridge of understanding and *rapprochement*. **Kol Ha'am**, on the other hand, goes on to declare that if Israel wanted to "redeem herself" in the eyes of the world, she would do well to "recognize the rights of the Arabs to this country."

Davar concedes that the appeal to the great powers to stop swamping the Arabs with arms and to direct their efforts to constructive ends may not meet with an immediate and practical response. But the acclaim given to Mrs. Meir's address, especially by the power blocs at the Assembly, which are a miniature arena of East-West rivalry, gives ground for hope that what she said may have struck home to those impecunious peoples who are struggling for their daily bread, which they need more than tanks and planes.

Ha'aretz (non-party) opens with the well-known premise that it is not primarily against Israel that the Soviets are arming the Arabs, but with an eye to taking over bases. If, however, the Arabs do in fact accept the arms for use against Israel, it cannot harm the basic Soviet plan. Also, it is idle to pretend that any Middle East nation can withstand a Soviet onslaught; the only power able to do so is the U.S. America is becoming increasingly aware of this, and of the unreliability of the Arabs as allies. But this realization has not yet been translated into practice. Now America stands to lose what bases she has and faces this alternative: should she risk rebolstering them by a bold move or come to terms with the Russians?

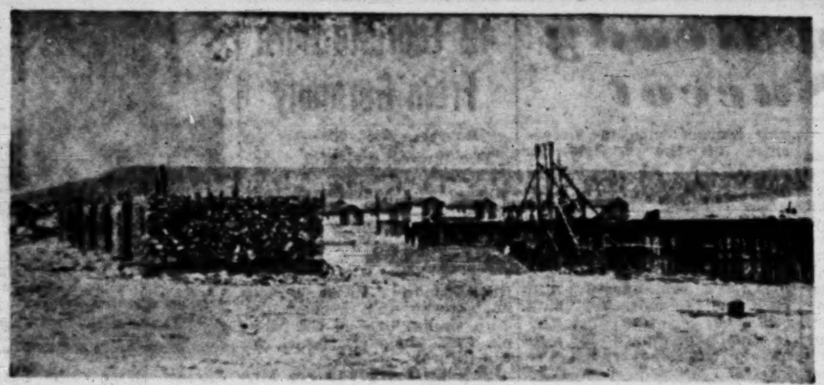
Lamerhav (Ahdut Ha'avoda) recommends that the Foreign Ministry beat a graceful retreat from its position on the matter of journalists' access to its premises, which has recently been regulated.

The same paper reports that the Israel Engineers and Architects Association has asked the Knesset Presidium to review the decision on the plan for the new Knesset.

ESHKOL APPROVES ASHDOD YAM PLAN

The final agreement on the establishment of the new town in Ashdod Yam was signed yesterday by Mr. L. Eshkol, Minister of Finance, on behalf of the Government, and by Mr. O. Ben-Ami, on behalf of the private investors, it was announced yesterday by the Finance Ministry spokesman in Jerusalem.

According to the agreement, the Government will make available 40,000 dunams of land for the town. The investors agree to set up a company to finance the building of the community in three stages over 20 years. The company will be recognized as, and benefit from all facilities granted to, an "approved investment."



These houses, seen under construction at Mitzpe Ramon, are now completed.
Photo by Ben Dov

Mitzpe Ramon New 'Halfway-House'

More Settlements Needed to Line Road to South

By MEIR BEN DOV
Jerusalem Post Reporter

MITZPE Ramon is the half-way house on the road to Eilat. Not only is it almost equidistant from Eilat and Tel Aviv, but situated as it is at the top of the difficult ascent of Ma'ale Ha'Atzmaut, and as the last settlement before a stretch of over 100 kms. of as yet uninhabited wilderness, the place where drivers take their last refreshments.

Mitzpe Ramon, known formerly as Mahane Ramon, was a work camp for the building of the original Central Negev Road, including Ma'ale Ha'Atzmaut. The camp was later used for housing workers at the mineral workings in the Ramon, and in May 1956 was turned into a cooperative village by a group of open-eyed idealists who knew the place and the potentialities of the site and of the deposits in the Ramon.

Having completed its first dwellings for the founder members, the village, as contractor for the Housing Division of the Ministry of Labour, is now erecting stone dwellings for specially selected immigrants who will arrive by October.

The settlement, which was established without budgetary support from any official body, at present earns most of its income from its building work. Eventually the main sources of employment will be the gypsum workings in the Ramon (owned jointly by Even veSid and Sde Boker) the marble quarries (owned by Even veSid), and the fireclay workings, owned wholly by Mitzpe Ramon, which will, as soon as the equipment is bought out of Reparations, start producing salt-glazed stoneware drainpipes, electric and telephone conduits and sanitary fittings. These mineral riches, and whatever others still remain to be discovered in the Ramon, will flow both northwards along the road to Beersheba to the rest of Israel, and southwards via Eilat, to Africa and the East.

From its position on the road, Mitzpe Ramon will benefit no less than the road users. Work has been started on a filling station to be owned by Shell (or their successors), as well as on a large repair garage financed by Kaiser Frazer, which will give employment to many workers in the settlement and much-needed facilities for vehicle operators in the Southern Negev and the Arava. The present canteen, which can feed 200 diners, was erected early this year and caters to hired workers and passing truck-drivers. Oddly enough, no kiosk has been set up yet by the roadside for drivers and hitch-hikers who do not wish to run the risk of missing their convoy by waiting inside the village.

A youth hostel is being built in Mitzpe Ramon by volunteer labour, and the Ministry of Development is to finance the erection of a road-house and inn. It is also proposed to establish a modest hotel here, for there is much that Mitzpe Ramon can offer the holiday-maker. Because of its elevation of 870 metres, which makes it one of the highest spots in the Negev, the summer temperature seldom exceeds 25 degrees, with cool nights of 18 degrees. The air is fresh and dry and clear. Views over the Ramon and to the distant mountain ranges are magnificent, and there are unlimited possibilities for excursions of all kinds, notably for those with archaeological interests.

The bottleneck to Mitzpe Ramon's expansion, as in the case of many other settlements, is water. Not a drop is wasted: a start has been made in "agriculture" by planting saplings of fruit and other trees to act as windbreaks, the water for irrigation coming from the village's drains. It is hoped to grow vegetables hydroponically when a little more water is available, and to raise ducks for home consumption as well as for the restaurants on the village's garbage.

OVER 100 kms. of steeply twisting road separate Mitzpe Ramon from Yotvata, at present the next point of permanent settlement. To forge a living chain with Eilat and ensure the safety of traffic from sudden ambush, these 100 kms. must somehow be filled in. None of the sites available is ideal: the chief obstacle is again water. With a large investment, it will eventually be possible, though, to erect a number of small villages subsisting chiefly by industry and services so as to become economically self-supporting.

The first such site is at the southern lip of the Ramon, not far from which the remains of ancient wells and buildings point to an earlier settlement. Employment here would naturally be chiefly in the Ramon. Further South, on the vast Meishar plain, is a work camp built in recent months for the road workers. In periods of high floods the Meishar turns into a vast lake. Some of the small wadis leading into it might be dammed, and borings in the area have given hopeful indications that water may yet be found in quantity. The vestiges of land ploughed by Beduin in the Meishar less than 10 years ago are still visible.

Further South, the road crosses the numerous channels of the vast Nahal Farhan (Wadi Giraf) which drains a substantial part of the Sinai Peninsula and the Negev. In places it reaches a width of 15 kms. and there are numerous wells and waterholes along its bed. A few kilometres downstream from the road crossing, the main channel narrows to a few score metres.

Wadi Faran offers the most likely site for a predominantly agricultural settlement in the area. The oil drillings, further up the valley, would offer a secondary source of income if they prove successful. When peace eventually comes to the Middle East, a new road may be driven up Nahal Faran, following the old caravan route (and the present smugglers' route) from Central Egypt to Transjordan.

Small-scale agriculture may be possible if water can be found. In any case, there will be employment for a few score men on public works, in prospecting and in services.

The last site for a new settlement before Yotvata might be at the road workers' camp now being set up. There is some evidence of water in the vicinity: whether it is found or not, a village must eventually be built here.

Ein Hussub, Ein Yahav, and Beer Menuha are examples of settlements that have grown up in the Arava at suitable points along the road from Ma'ale Akrabim to Eilat. They defend the road, they were the bases for agricultural research and for geological and archaeological exploration. They were also work camps for road makers, and water seekers. With the general abandoning of the old Arava Road, these settlements have fallen into partial decay. Ein Yahav still survives as an agricultural research station for it has plentiful supplies of water. Beer Menuha, at the junction of the old road and the newer one, is no longer a work camp, its role having been taken over by camps along the new road. These three settlements will not really come into their own until the old road is paved or until the railway or pipeline, which will at some future date connect the Dead Sea and the phosphate works with Eilat, is built.

Galilee Notebook

A Truce for Metulla

By Y. ASHNI

METULLA, from the Kfar Giladi road, looks like an eagle's nest surrounded by mountains. The old and the new mingle bewilderingly in the town. A modern hotel towers beside an old dilapidated house; a structure built in accordance with the latest architectural fashion supports a house on the verge of collapse. But above all Metulla is a place of good stories, told by the veteran settlers about the days of their forbears.

There is Shalom Fein, Jewish Agency guide, industrious farmer and Metulla enthusiast. The hole in his ceiling, he says, recalls the stove that stood there in his father's time, when they baked 23 loaves in one oven. When the family grew smaller a new stove was built with a capacity of 16 loaves, and later on one for 12 loaves. "And now we buy our bread at the grocer's." But the chimney holes have never been blocked up, for his father considered they should remain as a memorial.

Reb Moshe Hayim Fein, Shalom's father, was one of the founders of Metulla who taught his sons to be good farmers. "Do it yourself" was his slogan. So son Shalom knows how to build a house, how to cobble shoes, how to forge iron and how to fashion things out of wood. He also mends his own Arab plough.

The sons of the Fein family, a doughty band of fighters, are all farmers. You can find offshoots of the family at Degania, Shamir and Nahalal. Moshe Smilansky has related their exploits in his "Mishpahat Ha'adama."

One-Storey Structure

The offices of the Local Council are housed in a one-storey structure. Fifty-seven-year-old Baruch Bez is chairman, and also secretary of the Metulla Labour Council. Ex-farmer and ex-police sergeant, he belongs to that breed which never seems to age and which defies the toughest conditions. But today he is a man with a heavy load of worries. The Council is building 60 new houses, says Mr. Bez, but the trouble is that the General Zionists, who are sponsoring the shikun, accept as occupants only those who carry the party card. Now Metulla, like Yesud Hama'ala and Rosh Pina, is under the jurisdiction of the Farmers' Association, under an agreement between the Association and the Agricultural Centre. As a border settlement, Metulla needs labour and defence reinforcements. "Yet the Council has no say in the selection of candidates for settlement," complains Mr. Bez.

With some bitterness, he concludes that if Metulla is not extricated from the Farmers' Association guardianship, there are no prospects for progress. And he adds that many Metulla farmers suffered from the war when their lands remained in the Lebanon. They were given land in the Hula area but to cultivate it they have to cover great distances. Most of them are growing old and now they are obliged to look for casual work for the change-over to mechanized agriculture requires expensive machinery.

A cubic metre of water drawn from local wells costs 200 pruta. But now supply arrangements through Mekorot are in hand and steps are being taken to solve the electricity problem too. One cu. m. of water for irrigation supplied by Mekorot will cost 150 pruta; water for drinking will cost 24.4 pruta.

Outstanding Debt

The Metulla Council has an outstanding debt of IL80,000. But the Development Authority is lending IL20,000. The water supply will cost IL54,000 and the electricity network IL16,000. The Council's budget for 1956-7 was IL40,000 and for the current year is IL47,000.

Clearly, the situation in this border town demands an inter-party truce if the place is to develop.

The town is a vacation resort of considerable promise—a small gem above the high peaks of Galilee. There is an intoxicating odour of pine in its main street and its hotels have resounding names like Manara, Sheleg Halevanon, Hermon. Although this particular season most of the hotels were barely half full, the potentialities for success are there.

One of the more recondite attractions is the "Tannur," the small waterfall in the mountains. The thorns are prickly that obstruct the way there, but for the persevering the "Tannur" is a wonderful sight. At this time of year the stream is dry, but the heliotrope and other flowers still bloom to mark its path. The Council's budget is low, but it should clean up the paths leading to the "Tannur," or the Government Tourist Corporation should do it.

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BY
WILLIAM SAROYAN

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עברית
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LIABILITIES

1955 £		1956 £
1,500,000	Share Capital — fully paid	1,500,000
204,559,394	Life Assurance Funds	217,431,842
6,670,102	Insurance Funds	6,700,384
591,987	Profit and Loss Account	624,297
9,700,000	Reserve Funds	10,150,000
1,922,077	Other Funds	1,818,450
2,680,692	Intimated Claims	3,190,991
1,080,279	Other sums owing by the Company, including provision for taxes	712,907
570,000	Provision for Final Dividend 1956	600,000
944,867	Sundry Creditors and Reserves	1,106,489
£230,219,398		£243,834,360

ASSETS

1955 £		1956 £
3,890,953	Mortgages on Property	9,099,868
839,448	Loans on Public Rates	787,671
2,392,841	Loans on Company's Policies	2,751,104
—	Field Staff Motor Loans	215,587
215,157,040	Investments at cost less amounts written off	222,700,678
2,815,255	Sundry Debtors less Provision for doubtful debts	2,929,961
596,472	Outstanding Premiums	424,777
1,904,234	Outstanding and Accrued Interest	2,021,654
2,623,155	Cash in Hand and in Banks	2,903,060
£230,219,398		£243,834,360

32 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

CLARK, BATTAMS & CO., *Chartered Accountants, Auditors*

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEARS ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1955 AND DECEMBER 31, 1956

CREDIT

1955 £		1956 £
[illegible]	Balance brought forward	591,987
[illegible]	Interest, Dividends and Rents (less Tax)	23,353
	Transfers from	
770,000	Surpluses of Life Branches	775,000
55,000	Profits of Non-Life Branches	10,000
331	Share Transfer Fees	307
—	Trustee Fees	11,677
—	United Kingdom and Overseas Income Taxes recovered and recoverable	325,000
£1,443,946		£1,737,324

DEBIT

1955 £		1956 £
828,000	Dividends to Shareholders	858,000
20,000	Profits Tax	—
3,959	Written off Property	5,027
—	Transfers to Non-Life Branches	250,000
591,987	Balance as per Balance Sheet	624,297
£1,443,946		£1,737,324

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PROFIT AND LOSS SUMMARY OF INSURANCE BUSINESS IN ISRAEL for the Years Ending December 31, 1955, and December 31, 1956

1955 IL.		1956 IL.
	Profits transferred from: —	
4,161	Life Assurance Business	4,191
	Interest and other income not credited to other accounts: —	
1,499	Non-Life	1,541
5,238	Net Loss (transferred to Account of Business out of Israel)	4,083
IL.10,898		IL.9,815

1955 IL.		1956 IL.
	Loss transferred from: —	
3,562	General Insurance Business	5,174
	General Expenses not debited to other accounts: —	
7,336	Income Tax	4,641
IL.10,898		IL.9,815

32 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

CLARK, BATTAMS & CO., *Chartered Accountants, Auditors*

GENERAL AGENTS FOR ISRAEL: JACOB ROSE, 12 Rehov Herzl, Tel Aviv.

A PEOPLE IN FEAR

By a Special Correspondent

I DO not think I shall ever forget the woman who stood at the gates of the old synagogue in Odessa waving goodbye to me. She was a dark, prematurely-aged Jewish widow, with four children. I was an Israel journalist, completing my assignment in the Soviet Union, on my way to board the Yarkon, an Israel oil tanker sailing to Haifa from the port of Odessa. And she could hardly tear herself away from me.

She looked pitifully neglected, wrapped in a worn-out, shabby dress, and her big dark eyes looked imploringly at me. There was nothing else for me to do but to make the vain promise that once I was back home I would try to see that something was done for her and the children. At this she smiled bitterly, and when I turned to go said in her Ukrainian Yiddish: "Sholem, I shall never see you again; there is no way out of here for me. God be with you . . ."

It was in this very town, months later, that Mr. Eliahu Hazan, of the Israel Embassy in Moscow, was arrested by the Soviet secret police recently I met Mr. Hazan several times during my visit to Moscow and found him a warm-hearted Jew who found great satisfaction in his mission in the Soviet capital, with its estimated Jewish population of 400,000. Mr. Hazan, in his fifties, took his job very seriously and not without a great deal of mental anguish. He suffered deeply from the strict isolation that prevented the Israel Embassy staff from having any contact with members of the local Jewish community. And like any other member of the staff he worked under a constant conflict, torn between his duties to his country and his very sensitive Jewish conscience.

I well remember one *Tisha b'Av* eve when we left the Embassy house together for the Moscow Great Synagogue. We indulged in lengthy argument, I being of the opinion that as a journalist I was fully entitled to chat with anyone I met in the streets or elsewhere, and he warning me that any contact on my part with members of the Jewish community might eventually result in grave or even disastrous consequences, and that "Jews may suffer."

The synagogue was not full, in fact there were quite a number of empty seats. And I was told that were it not for *Tisha b'Av*, the synagogue would probably be empty altogether, as Moscow Jewry, Orthodox or otherwise, do not regard hanging around the synagogue as a very safe habit. And those few who find it difficult to suppress their Jewish feelings and to stay away from the synagogue live under a state of constant fear. They are constantly watched, mainly by what they themselves call fifth columnists. These persons are Jews who are made to mingle among the congregants, who frequent the only religious centre of one of the largest Jewish communities in the world, and submit daily reports to the secret police.

The arrival of the Israel Ambassador's car, however, created an emotional scene within the synagogue. I could feel that those around me, mostly aged, with hardly any young people among them, could just not help giving vent to their feelings. They sensed that I had newly arrived from Israel, and they gazed at me first with a sort of unearthly eagerness, then slowly began to close in on me, blocking my way to the *almemar*. The *Shammas*, a white-bearded elderly man, was, however, quite beside himself with concern. He scurried among the gathering crowds and in near panic implored them to disperse immediately and to return to their seats.

But the situation for a time remained quite beyond control. They all seemed to want to touch my clothes, asking invariably if they were made in Israel and whether I could give them a *simen* (memento). I had come prepared for the occasion and took out of my pockets two handfuls of Israel coins. It made them extremely happy. They glanced briefly at the coins and then quickly hid them in their own pockets, peering around as they did with a sort of guilty expression.

Hazan Worried

MR. Hazan, who had been watching the scene rather worriedly, finally came over and dragged me away. Later, on digging into the pockets of my jacket, I found them full of notes, written haphazardly, mostly on yellowish waste paper. Most of the notes carried forwarding addresses outside the Soviet Union, some of them to Israel, others to America, to relatives and friends. They were written either in Russian or Yiddish. Some were an attempt to establish the first forbidden contact in many years. Unfortunately, most of the messages were not carried outside the Iron Curtain, as I was warned that if I were searched the safety of those who had written them might be imperilled.

Mr. Hazan had insisted on my joining the members of the staff, seated comfortably on "the honorary chairs" on the left of the *almemar*, reserved exclusively for Israelis. The irony of the situation was then borne in upon me. The then Chief Rabbi, the late Rabbi S. Schliefer, had been firmly warned that Israelis must not mix with the rest of the congregants. The "honorary chairs" were thus a precaution devised by the authorities in an attempt to ensure that this order was carried out.

Mr. Hazan may have succeeded in preventing me from calling on Jewish families later on. But he could not stop a handful of desperate Jews who came to see me, a Jew from the free outside world. They came to my hotel, terror-stricken in so doing, knowing that their every movement was being watched. But as one of them poured out his heart to me, saying "It can't be worse, I've spent 13 years in Siberia, so long as I am here I am as good as dead anyway," they had all considered that there was nothing for them to lose.

There was one man, shabby, with a worn-out cap hanging loosely over his brow, who told me that he had been arrested twice when trying to enter the Israel Embassy. The first time, he said, he had tried to see the Consular Section to get information. He had succeeded in entering the building. On coming out, however, he had been taken away by the militia and detained for three weeks. The guard who watches at the gates of the Israel Embassy on Ulica Viesnima, reporting every entry by special telephone connected to the secret police, had informed about this visit. And my pathetic friend was finally released after being warned not to attempt such a visit again. Nevertheless, he did so, with the result that he had to endure a longer period of arrest.

The exact number of Jews at present living behind the Iron Curtain is a matter of some conjecture. Estimates vary from between 3,500,000 to 5,000,000. Large centres of Jewish life are still to be found in the Baltic countries, especially in Lithuania, where the distance from the Kremlin serves in some measure to relieve the fear of making efforts to preserve a Jewish life.

(JCFNS). —

HEARD ABROAD

Nowadays I am a 100 per cent business man except when there is money to be made — then I am a tennis player. — Mr. Jack Kramer

Tradition is a wonderful thing if it is kept bright and burnished. But one efficient commanding officer is worth a ton of tradition with "mould" on it. —Lt. General Sir Brian Horrocks

We have permitted ourselves to be persuaded into expending a great deal more of our time combating the unrighteousness of Communism than the proved evils of capitalism.

— Mr. H.G. Brotherton, in his presidential address to the annual meeting of the British Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions.

The Government can go to hell.

— Trumpeter Louis Armstrong.

Men who would regard themselves as Philistines if they did not see the meaning in Schoenberg and in Picasso are content to remain tone-deaf and colour-blind to the intellectual monuments created by the great scientists.

—Dr. J. Bronowski.

Women will not be allowed in the Antarctic until we can provide one woman for every man. —Rear-Admiral George Dufek, Commander of the U.S. Antarctic expedition.

I do prefer poisoning people, probably because I learned about poisons when I was a nurse in the first war.

— Miss Agatha Christie



A view of Ramat Wishnitz. Photos by Muhlstock

Hassidim Settle in Haifa

By Ya'acov Ardon

ON a barren cliff rising steeply above the canyon-like ravine of Wadi Rushmiya stands a cluster of neat, new, three-storey houses, somewhat detached from Hadar Hacarmel of which they form the eastern end. This is Ramat Wishnitz, Haifa's Hassidic quarter, residence of Rabbi Baruch Hager.

The hill is one of the city's most beautiful spots. In a wide sweep the view takes in the sea, the port, the Bayside Zone, the distant Galilee mountains. An almost perpetual breeze keeps the lofty perch cool throughout summer. It has the idyllic setting of a mountain resort.

What has brought the 35 families to Ramat Wishnitz — more are yet to settle there — is the Hassidic way of life, their devotion to "the Rebbe" and their sense of fellowship. Hassidim are the most sociable among the Jewish people. More than two centuries after Hassidism spread like a brushfire through the Jewish communities of Eastern Europe it is still an unspent force. Today, as it did 200 years ago, it dispenses to its followers the rewarding faith of serenity and optimism, an outlet for profound religious emotion open alike to the learned and the simple.

Rabbi Baruch Hager and his elder brother Chaim Meir, who lives at Bne Brak, are the seventh generation of a distinguished line of Hassidic leaders from Wishnitz, a small town in Bukovina. The founder of the dynasty was Koppel Hassid, a disciple and prayer leader of Rabbi Israel Ba'al Shem Tov, father of modern Hassidism.

The two brothers came to Israel at the end of 1945, the only survivors of 11 brothers and sisters. The many Wishnitz Hassidim who lived in Haifa persuaded the younger brother, who is now 63, to settle among them. "Three features distinguish the Wishnitz brand of Hassidism," explains Rabbi Naftali Adler, who is the executive of the Ramat Wishnitz housing quarter and also head of the local yeshiva: "Love of the people of Israel, love of the Law and love of the country." In the mass escapes from Hungary since the uprising last October many Wishnitz Hassidim reached Austria and from there followed their rabbis to Israel. Finding the funds to house these refugees and to educate their children is one of the chief worries of Rabbi Adler today.

The hill on which Ramat Wishnitz stands once belonged to a wealthy member of the Arab Higher Committee, the political tool-chest of the former Grand Mufti of Jerusalem, Haj Amin El Husseini. The Committee member, a fanatical foe of Zionism in public, a shrewd businessman in private, discreetly "mortgaged" his hill to the Palestine Land Development Company, with a nod of understanding between them that the money was not to be repaid and that this style of transaction was less likely to provoke awkward questions.



RABBI HAGER

With money raised by generous Wishnitz Hassidim throughout the free world, mainly in the U.S., the followers of the Hager dynasty bought a 13-dunam tract on the hill and three years ago homes for Rabbi Baruch and for 35 families were built, as well as a large building to house a yeshiva and such facilities as a ritual bath and a matzot bakery.

This summer, the cornerstone was laid for a synagogue large enough to hold the followers of the Rabbi who come from all parts of the country and even from abroad for the High Holidays. The congregation held its Rosh Hashana services in the new structure, as yet unfinished except for the bare concrete walls.

In the yeshiva are enrolled over 100 students, 27 of them the sons of refugees from Hungary or orphans who are lodged and boarded at the hostel attached to the yeshiva. Their curriculum includes secular subjects: the students speak Hebrew but study the holy writings in Yiddish. The community leaders intend to set up a trade school, in the spirit of the Talmudic precept: "A father should teach his son a trade. If he does not, it is as if he taught him brigandage (Kidushin 29)". The Hassidim are humble people and most earn their living the hard way. The people of Ramat Wishnitz are workers, tradesmen or employees in various parts of the city.

The quarter is sufficiently isolated from city traffic to remain proof against the more glaring Sabbath violations, but is still within walking distance of the centre of Hadar Hacarmel. To worship in the presence of their venerated Rabbi, some of his Hassidim walk on Saturdays for an hour-and-a-half to Ramat Wishnitz.

Recently a City Hall delegation headed by the Mayor visited the new quarter which has grown up without any support from public funds. Mr. Khoushy promised the Hassidim (conscientious payers of municipal taxes) such amenities as a public garden, trees for shade and park benches, a children's playground and a bus service to the city. When spruced up with trees, shrubs and lawns, Ramat Wishnitz will become a model housing quarter and a bright spot on the palette of Haifa's variegated landscape.

Russia Won't Disarm

By Harry S. Truman

I think it ought to be clear now to the entire Free World that the Communist rulers of Russia are more concerned with keeping themselves in power than they are with the peace of the world or even with the survival and security of their own people.

The Russian campaign of devious misuse of the world's desire for disarmament is about to be launched again before the Assembly of the United Nations. Their incessant propaganda for disarmament has never been in good faith.

In fact, I doubt that the present leaders in the Kremlin will ever agree to any genuinely effective scheme of international disarmament and control.

The truth is that the Russian dictators are afraid of their own people. It is my belief that the vast Russian armaments are intended as much to keep the Russian people in subjugation as to intimidate their satellites and the free governments of the world.

Trouble in M.E.

Having recently crushed the Hungarian people's bid for freedom, the Russians are now busy making trouble in the Middle East. They are boldly displaying their naval and air power and are boasting about an inter-continental ballistic missile with nuclear warheads capable of reaching distant centres of population.

And, at the same time, the Russians persistently refuse to agree to an inspection programme without which there can be no security from surprise attacks and no real disarmament.

The Russian people at no time had any reason to fear aggression from the Free World. I can state unequivocally that the people and government of the United States have never had any ulterior designs against the Russian people or their land. Three presidents of the United States made four long journeys to meet with Russian leaders, at places of their own convenience, in an effort to get Russia to cooperate in the interests of world peace.

I would remind some of our neutralist friends, especially those who are so easily impressed by Russian propaganda, and so critical of their true friends in the West, of a very important fact: soon after the establishment of the United Nations the United States made the most challenging offer in history to bring about reduction and control of armaments.

We were the sole possessors of the atomic bomb. Yet we sponsored and were prepared to enter into an agreement providing for the rigid control of atomic weapons under a system of international inspection. But Russia —having no atomic bomb, yet loudly professing her peaceful intentions — wrecked this plan.

After Potsdam

Obviously, Russia did not want any disarmament or arms control, except under terms which would leave her free to do as she wished. With the war at an end, Stalin and Molotov were once again busy subverting governments. They never fooled me after Potsdam.

Cynically using the United Nations as a propaganda platform Stalin and Molotov sought to divert attention from their subversive moves by falsely attributing the world's growing tensions and anxieties to our possession of the atomic bomb.

By refusing to agree to a system of international inspection and control of armaments, the Kremlin paved the way for an atomic and nuclear weapons race. They destroyed the hope of mankind to take a first important and realistic step to remove the threat of nuclear warfare with its unimaginable horrors.

The recent disarmament talks in London were a complete failure, and it is no use trying to derive any crumbs of comfort from them. I have learned from bitter experience that the Communist leaders in the Kremlin have no honour in their code and they will not keep agreements. The only thing they understand and respect is superior strength. This is not our standard, but it is the standard by which the Soviets conduct themselves in international and in their home affairs.

But this is no reason for despair. On the contrary, their behaviour points the way for us to conduct ourselves in the light of similar situations in history. What we need to do is to combine resoluteness with patience.

I think that in our lifetime we may hope to see a significant change take place in Russia. But we must act with wisdom and strength in the light of history. We may even hasten that day — if the Russian people can be given to understand that their leaders will not be allowed to go any further. Together with our friends and allies in the free world we can prevent a tragedy of an overexpanded Russia. The real danger confronting free men today stems not alone from Communist imperialistic militarism but from its insidious perversion of men's minds.

I wonder if Egypt and Syria, whom I would like to see as parts of a happy and prosperous Middle East at peace with their neighbours, realize what would be in store for them, as Moslems, under the domination of the Kremlin. Before they commit themselves irrevocably, I would suggest they look at Hungary and Poland and other Soviet satellites where deeply religious people have been subjugated and outraged. The Arabs, with their eyes on Mecca, would have no better fate than any other religious people on the European or Asian continent.

No Volunteers

Soviet Russia cannot attract the masses of people anywhere to her way of life where the individual is not subordinate to the state. In four decades since the Communists took over Russia, not a single nation has voluntarily adopted Communism in a free election.

Russia will be stopped, and must be stopped, in her evil design to force slavery upon free peoples in the guise of liberation. This can be done not by soft words and smiling countenances, and least of all, not by panicky reaction to Russia's propaganda moves. We in the U.S. must also understand that some of our Allies are undergoing serious strain under the burden of armaments. Therefore, we must not at any time falter in maintaining our strong position, since we are the principal deterrent and discouraging force to Communist imperialism.

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Herzl's Jewish Childhood in Budapest

By Dr. B. Tomaschoff

Dr. Tomaschoff was a student at Budapest University in 1903 and served as Chairman of the Zionist Student Society there more than 50 years ago.

IT is generally held that Herzl came from an environment that was far removed from Jewishness and that his parents were assimilated Jews who failed to give him a Jewish upbringing.

I spent half my life in Hungary, including a number of years when Herzl was still alive, and also a few years in Budapest, his birthplace, where several members of the Herzl family were still living. There I have had conversations, too, with Herzl's daughter, Pauline. So I am in a position to indicate a few of the episodes in Herzl's childhood and youth that have fallen into oblivion. These will help clear up the misconceptions about the way he was brought up.

Herzl's father and mother were both born of orthodox parents. A traditional Jewish atmosphere prevailed in their house. Jacob Herzl was a well-to-do man; in his home the whole family used to gather on Saturday afternoons — not on Sundays, as was customary among Reform Jews. If children were there without their parents they were sent home before nightfall, so as to be at home in time, for Havdalah.

Jewish Lodge

It has been pointed out that Herzl's father Jacob, as a member of the *Chevrah Kadisha*, which was then also a sort of a Jewish Lodge, sponsored the initiation of his son "Dori," a boy of eight, into it. It is, however, worthwhile describing the way this was done. It was a solemn ceremony. The stately hall of the *Chevrah* was on such occasions decorated with all the synagogue's gold and silver ornaments, the beautiful *parochot* and flowers. The members of the Board of Management were solemnly clad; they hailed the newcomer, each member in turn shaking the hand of the "new brother."

On the occasion of his *bar mitzvah*, the boy Herzl prepared his own speech. He also wrote a surprisingly good poem on a Jewish theme. At the age of 13 Theodor was amazingly mature. Sitting with his father at the synagogue he wanted to know the meaning of the prayers he was reciting and of the *Sidrah* that was being read. The frequent poetic passages of "Zion and Jerusalem" in the *Siddur* fired his imagination. The figure of Moses, redeemer of his people from slavery, impressed him patricularly.

At the age of 13 or so he had a wonderful dream: the Messiah appeared to him, took him in his arms and lifted him right up to the clouds. There he met Moses to whom the Messiah said: "It is this boy for whom I was praying." Then the Messiah turned to the boy Herzl and said: "Go to the Jewish people and proclaim that I will come before long, so as to work wonders." This dream — one need hardly apply Freudian methods to interpret it — speaks volumes on what was going on in Herzl's mind and soul. At about this time he used to ask: "Why have the Jews not also a country of their own?"

Herzl's father was, however, not only interested in Jewish affairs in general: even at that time — and this is not widely known — he was interested in *Eretz Israel* and Jewish national problems. An orthodox rabbi who was actually a forerunner of Herzl used to come to his home. This rabbi, Joseph Natonek, was received by the Sultan as early as 1867 for an audience on the problem of Jewish colonization in Palestine. He published a weekly called "The United Israel" in Budapest in 1872. Jacob Herzl was one of its first subscribers. Dr. Joseph Patai called it "the first Zionist paper in the world." It seems at least probable that the Rabbi discussed his audience with the Sultan with Jacob Herzl and that they also discussed his worldwide activities concerning Eretz Israel, and that Herzl's father used to discuss such matters with young Theodor.

This, then was the atmosphere in which Herzl was brought up. This was the root of his Zionism. Though these childhood experiences may have been submerged in the course of his great career, they must have continued to work in his subconscious.

The generally held view of what made Herzl a Zionist must therefore, to my mind, be reassessed against this background. It cannot be maintained that the anti-Semitism he experienced at the University and later in Vienna were the origin of his great idea. It should rather be said that the anti-Semitism that vexed Herzl for almost two decades set in motion a process which later came to fruition in Paris.

That anti-Semitism awakened the Jewishness that was inherent but submerged in him. The Dreyfus case was the last straw, not the prime cause. This, the view Alexander Bein expresses in his biography, is, in my view, the right interpretation of Herzl's words: "The Dreyfus case made me a Zionist." Acts which are the product of great emotions are not occasioned by a single event but by a variety of influences of which the strongest are the experiences of childhood and of the formative years.

Herzl is himself the chief witness in this respect. When the idea of Zion first emerged in him, in Paris in 1895, his first wish was to go to the synagogue — after an interval of 20 years. He went to the synagogue in the *Rue de la Victoire*. The sight of it awoke memories of his parents' synagogue in Budapest, the *Tabak Tempel*. So began Herzl's Zionism: it was the first entry in his diary.

Herzl's classic definition of Zionism as "the return to Jewishness prior to the return to the Jewish homeland" — which is the only Zionism worth having — reflects the fact that Herzl's Zionism was a return to that Jewishness that he experienced in his childhood, in his father's house.

JERUSALEM PILGRIMAGE—100 YEARS AGO

By Z. F. Finot

LIKE ruins of the ancient past are those yellow-tinged leaves of a travelogue about Jerusalem, which were published exactly one hundred years ago by a German publishing house in Leipzig.

They were written by Ludwig August Frankl, physician by profession and poet by predestination, who undertook a pilgrimage to the Holy Land. His trip was an official mission on behalf of the Jewish Community Council of Vienna whose members, by virtue of the generosity of the Von Loemel family of Vienna, wanted to establish a school in Jerusalem, probably the first secular establishment of this kind in the city.

A hundred years ago, such a trip called for a great deal of audacity and courage as well as religious mysticism. These qualities were the driving force behind many an observant Jew's urge to visit the Holy Land, to find himself a last resting place until the Messiah's trumpet would bring his mouldering bones back to life...

A hundred years ago a sea voyage would take months on end aboard primitive Turkish or Greek sailing boats, and the disembarkation in the cliff-infested port of Jaffa had to be undertaken under the constant threat of a thousand dangers and whims of nature and men, until some Turkish mercenaries and semi-savage baksheesh-takers would put an end to the stresses of such an enterprise. The second stage would be a dangerous pilgrim's progress through desert country preserved in its ancestral primitiveness. Roving Beduin oriental thugs terrorized the desert paths which had remained unchanged since Abraham's times. As there was hardly any hostel to be found midway, people and animals would rest under the shadow of an occasional tree, or near a water cistern, to avoid dying of thirst in the scorching heat.

Frankl, who travelled under the official patronage of his Apostolic Majesty the Austrian Emperor and his consular representative in the Holy Land, was also subjected to many an unpleasant surprise and adventure. His protective angel, the Royal Austrian Consul, had, it is true, a postal organization of his own under the reign of the Turkish pashas, as well as an autonomous judicature over Galician and other Austrian Jewish subjects, and even a prison of his own from which inmates would be granted a weekly leave of absence to spend the Sabbath with their families. But his power was of no avail in the synagogues and *yeshivoth* of the radical fanatics, the zealots. For was not the Viennese Jew contemplating the establishment of a profane school in Jerusalem and thus penetrating into a world of shadows in which he could hardly find his way?

After his disembarkation at Jaffa port, he sojourned in that city a very short while only. There were hardly 65 Jewish families to be found in the Arab-Oriental confusion of races. A single tiny synagogue existed there as well as a primitive hostel. But it was Jerusalem that was the main target of his journey. He himself describes how he set out from Jaffa to Jerusalem in the following terms:

"At three o'clock in the afternoon there was a considerable movement of men and animals in front of our house in Jaffa. The Arabs quarrelled noisily, shouting and gesticulating, as if a fight with knives would break out any moment. Yet this was only their medium of communication in accordance with the custom of the land. Finally, nine horses had been saddled. An Englishman and a Spaniard had joined our caravan. Five mules had been commissioned to carry our luggage. At four o'clock we mounted our horses, the mounted guards of the Imperial-Royal Austrian and Prussian Consulate rode at the head, we followed and the owners of the animals were running barefoot in front of or behind us. A little donkey made the rear-guard."

On their way another Jew joined the caravan on horseback and, after a ride of four hours, the convoy made a halt at the Franciscan Monastery at Ramle. Here Frankl was permitted to stay overnight, whilst the man who had joined the convoy midway and who was recognized as Jewish was promptly thrown out from the convent by the monks. Only the Austrian Consul's "protected Jew" was allowed to spend the night indoors, whereas all the rest had to sleep under the open sky.

An incident that night, which even nowadays, after a hundred years, is by no means a rare occurrence in the Holy Land, frightened the Viennese pilgrim and shook his composure. The



A scene at the "Wailing Wall" in old Jerusalem at the time of the 1929 riots, which however, might have been at the time Ludwig Frankl visited Jerusalem.

stuffy heat of the pitch-dark night was suddenly relieved by lightning flashes and deafening explosions of revolver shots. The pious fathers calmed their frightened guest who had been violently aroused from his sleep, consoling him that these were only some Arab thieves who had just killed a neighbour, in the process of being driven away. Such incidents, they explained, never disturbed their sound night's rest.

• • •

THIS incident was enough to accelerate their journey from Ramle to Jerusalem. It led over stony, bumpy paths as no roads existed as yet to the Holy City. They stopped to rest at water fountains and cisterns and occasionally under the scorching rays of the sun, against which the inadequate shade of ancient olive trees afforded a rather poor protection. Between tremendously high boulders, over mountainous terrain, winding along in single file, they proceeded past thatched-roofed huts of Arab villages, past Latrun, "*Kuryet el Anab*" (City of Grapes, probably today's Kiryat Anavim) and Lifta, the mountain village perched on the Jerusalem slopes.

Harder and harder became their journey, for man and beast. The mountains became more barren; no plant, no tree broke the monotony of the stony ground. After nine hours of wandering since they had set out from Ramle they finally espied, from an elevation, the cupola of the Mosque of Omar beaming in the sun. "Jerusalem! Jerusalem!" The outcry emanated from the depths of the Jewish pilgrim's soul in ecstatic bewilderment, when suddenly a stranger jumped with lightning speed upon his horse and, raising a knife, pierced it through the collar of the pilgrim's upper garment. "Shemah Yisrael!" the wanderer exclaimed in deadly terror, whereupon the Jew explained with a condescending gesture that it was a Jewish religious custom that every Jewish pilgrim reaching the confines of Jerusalem should have his collar cut, as a symbol of mourning for the destruction of the Holy City, as is incumbent upon those bewailing a deceased relative.

The first approach to Jerusalem led to Jaffa Gate, as the whole city was enclosed by the ancient stone wall outside which only roving Beduin and coyotes inhabited the wilderness. Meanwhile, evening was approaching and the travellers had to make haste to reach the Gate before the deadline when it was locked at sunset. Jerusalem was considered a Turkish fortress and the keys to the Gate had to be handed over for the night to the Pasha by the military governor of Jerusalem. Whoever failed to reach the Gate in time, had to spend the night in the open field outside Jaffa Gate.

Their way led uphill and downhill through narrow, dirty lanes along the Arab bazaar with its thousands of open trading booths and the deafening noise of beggars, merchants, buyers and growling animals.

With difficulty, Frankl succeeded in finding a Jewish hostel—the only one in town, it appears, which was located in a windowless structure. Soon the elders of the Jewish community of Jerusalem came to welcome him and he realized the difficulty of his task...

• • •

WHAT was the Jewish Jerusalem of a 100 years ago like? Surrounded by an overwhelming Arab majority, the few thousand Jews who had found their way hither from the four corners of the earth led a dumb, joyless existence. In the narrow-spaced dark habitations, a haphazardly composed heap of zealots were breeding, the old ones in expectation of the Messiah, the young ones without any education or occupation.

Out of some 6,000 Jews, hardly a hundred were merchants or pursuing a trade. The remainder were leading a miserable, drab hand-to-mouth existence from the alms that were pouring in from all over the world. The begging profession (*Chaluk-ka*) was in vogue. There was a weird religious and social fragmentation. There were *Sephardim* and *Ashkenazim*, Austrian and Warsaw *Hassidim*, *Habad* confessors and *Karaites*, and over all these an ancient *Hacham Basha* who was hardly able to keep those partisan sections of begging Jews together. As there was only one *cheder* in town and there were no other schools available, disease, ignorance and religious fanaticism were rampant. The missionary societies were engaged in an intensive soul-hunt.

Under these circumstances, the foundation of the first modern school, sponsored by Von Loemel, the Viennese philanthropist, and under the patronage of His Imperial Majesty, was to be undertaken. With great efforts, the Assembly of Jewish Notables, under the chairmanship of the 81-year-old *Hacham Basha*, was convened. Twenty eight Sephardi and Ashkenazi representatives of Jews from Turkey, Persia, Poland and Russia, participated in the violent debate. "We have our 'cheder'" was the passionate reply of the Ashkenazis to the Viennese delegate, threatening to exclude him from the Jewish faith should he attempt to press his plan. But on being brought to the vote, Frankl's plan obtained a majority of 18 over six, on the clear understanding that apart from Arabic and Hebrew language instruction, secular subjects would be taught as well.

"A "cherem" (boycott) was proclaimed against Frankl at the Wailing Wall, and the "shofar" (ram's horn) was traditionally sounded to sanctify it. Thus Frankl was ostentatiously expelled from the Jewish community. He was, they claimed, proposing to establish the cross, in lieu of the Torah, in his school. His project was decried as a missionary stratagem. Pamphlets and posters displayed cartoons of the Viennese benefactor depicting him as Satan and as Seducer of Jewry. The Austrian consul intervened and had some of the ringleaders locked up.

After opening of the school, Frankl visited the Church of the Holy Sepulchre which he described with poetical enthusiasm, as well as the Mosque of Omar. The Viennese poet was also greatly impressed by the heart-rending lamentations of the Jews praying at the Wailing Wall, on which subject he wrote poems of magnificently plastic descriptive power.

Then his pilgrimage led him to all sorts of holy and profane sites, until, from Jaffa, he set out on his voyage back, carrying with him all sorts of souvenirs from the Holy Land which he presented to His Apostolic Majesty in Vienna.

Another 20 years were to pass until the first enthusiasts of the Bilu movement were to penetrate, with their dynamic impact, this ancient world.



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Economic News from Abroad

Pakistan's Inflation Cripples Plans

● Pakistan's foreign exchange earnings declined by 8 per cent in the year ended June last, and the country's reserves dropped by Rs 194m., although supplies of goods under aid increased and expenditure on private imports was restricted. Future prospects are also unfavourable in view of the continuing inflation. Currency in circulation rose by 15 per cent in 1955/56, and by another 10 per cent last year, due to the government deficit caused by purchases of agricultural products, mainly grains. Progress of development projects, into which considerable sums of capital have been sunk during the last 10 years, are also by far behind expectations, in particular in agricultural production.

Pipeline Delays Boost Suez Importance

● Final agreement on the new 40m. ton pipeline project to connect the Persian Gulf with the Mediterranean has been delayed, in view of the equivocal stand taken by Iraq which is vitally interested in finding a secure outlet for her growing oil output, but opposes the Turkey route running outside the Arab domain. Meanwhile work has been started on a 120m. pipeline in south Iraq to a new deep-water terminal to be constructed in Kuweit, in order to increase south Iraq's oil output from 8m. tons to 20m. tons a year. However, negotiations with Kuweit proved unsuccessful in the end, and now a more expensive project of constructing an artificial island off the Iraq coast is being considered. On the other hand, Aramco has continued to implement the expansion plans of its "big inch" pipeline crossing Syria with the object of raising its thoroughput by 5m. tons a year (to 22.5m. tons). However, this expansion has been based on remote-control satellite stations that involve little investment, and no further increase of the system is likely for the time being. The net effect of the Syrian imbroglio thus appears to be an even greater dependence of the oil companies on the Suez route for the growing Middle East output, which is expected to rise by 50 per cent to 1961, and by another two thirds in the next five years. Exploration and development of oil resources has, however, shifted to Africa and America where political risks do not play the overwhelming role they play in the Arab countries.

New York's Trade Fair

● The second World Trade Fair will be held in New York, in May next year, and will be bigger than the first, Mayor Robert Wagner has announced. Visitors at the first Fair numbered about 700,000, including 127,000 buyers. Business contracts made by the 3,000 exhibitors amounted to some $1,000m. The Fair was devoted to consumer goods, with emphasis on textiles, shoes, food and gifts. The 1958 exhibition will be open also to machinery and precision tools. Israel will participate in the second Fair, and preparations are already under way for improving on the stand achieved this year.

I.M.F. Loan Policy

● Pressure for more rigorous standards to be applied to loans from the International Monetary Fund is growing within the organization, in view of the increasing use being made of its facilities. During the first five years of the Fund's activity (1951-1956), its transactions came to less than $150m. per annum on the average. In the last year, however, the combined influence of the Suez emergency on Britain, the French exchange crisis and the Indian payments deficit has caused several countries to apply to the Fund for big credits, with the result that total loans and standby credits on its book now amount to about $2,200m. This leaves the Fund with only $2,000m. hard currency assets for fresh loans, and only just over $1,000m. for the countries most likely to be in need of aid. The immediate cause of concern is the prospect of another loan application from France for the second half of her quota (which amounts to $525m.), as it is feared that if this loan is granted, similar applications will pour in from India, Egypt, Indonesia, Japan and other countries in need of hard currency. It has therefore been proposed to make the utilization of at least the last quarter of a country's quota conditional on her putting her house in order i.e. imposing a sufficiently drastic stabilization programme such as France has failed to impose hitherto. Another suggestion has been to increase the quota contributions of the member countries, in order to accumulate additional cash reserves, as demand for hard currency stop-gap credits is likely to continue at a high level.

International Work Cards

● The first major step towards free circulation of labour in continental Europe was taken by the Coal and Steel Community: on September 1 a work card was issued for 56 types of employment in mining, steelmaking and allied industries which enable bearers to accept jobs offered in writing in any of the six countries concerned without a local work permit. The categories so far listed comprise largely skilled workers and foremen. Only citizens of the six countries with two years training or a year of actual work will be eligible for the work cards, but if the attempt proves successful the cards' scope may be considerably widened.

Blueprint For Export Expansion

By Our Economic Editor

PREMIUM rates of exchange and similar incentives and administrative devices will not suffice to increase Israel exports and cover the trade balance deficit in four years time — states Mr. M. Tsur, head of the Foreign Trade Section in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, in an article published in "Facts and Names in Israel Economy". Sound and speedy expansion of exports cannot be achieved as long as sales abroad are not profitable on their own account, according to straight business calculations, he says, adding that this is not the case in most lines of Israel economy today. Major changes in the economic climate, radical improvement in productivity and management and a curb on domestic consumption are required in order to create the preconditions for such a development.

Outlining the target for the four-year export plan, Mr. Tsur starts with several optimistic assumptions. In spite of the expected population increase, he assumes that imports of consumer goods and raw materials for domestic consumption will remain at the present level of $170m., i.e. that the additional demand will be offset by the rising home production. He also assumes that imports of investment goods will scale down considerably from the current $120m. a year to some $50m. The invisible imports of about $100m. he does not take into account, apparently taking it for granted that they will continue to be paid by the unrequited capital import. On the other hand, he assumes that the average rate of added value in Israel industrial exports will rise by a third in the course of the next few years, due to greater reliance on domestic raw materials and skilled labour, in particular in the textile industry. Instead of the present 40-45 per cent, Mr. Tsur bases his estimate on 60 per cent of added value in industrial exports in four years time. For diamonds he assumes 17 per cent and for agricultural products 70 per cent.

As regards export prospects, also, he assumes for simplicity's sake that we shall be able to sell abroad all the goods our existing industry is capable of producing over and above the domestic requirements, without taking into consideration any additional factories, but also without being troubled by the vicissitudes of world market competition, because these could be overcome by reducing our export prices and maintaining profits by means of internal subsidies. On the basis of this evidently very convenient supposition Mr. Tsur arrives at the export figures for four years time as set out above.

Commodity	Exports 1956	Export Target 1960
Citrus	$ 40 m.	$ 60 m.
Groundnuts	$ 1.5m.	$ 3 m.
Cotton	—	$ 2.5m.
Eggs	$ 0.7m.	$ 2 m.
Hard Wheat	$ 0.5m.	$ 2 m.
Oils, Fruit Vegetables, Flowers	$ 0.5m.	$ 3 m.
Diamonds	$ 24.5m.	$ 90 m.
Edible products and citrus by-products	$ 6 m.	$ 11 m.
Motor vehicles and parts	$ 1.85m.	$ 7 m.
Rubber products	$ 1.2m.	$ 5.5m.
Metal goods	$ 1.2m.	$ 10 m.
Building Materials	$ 5.5m.	$ 13.5m.
Medicines and chemicals	$ 3.4m.	$ 7.0m.
Light industries and handicrafts	$ 3.5m.	$ 7.0m.
Textiles	$ 5.8m.	$ 12.2m.
Minerals	$ 0.4m.	$ 7.5m.
Scrap and sundries	$ 1.2m.	$ 2 m.
Total	$106.5m.	$185 m.

Utmost Limit

According to the above assumptions, this increase of some $80m. is to be regarded as the utmost limit of our exports based on the existing industry and agriculture, with the most proficient use of premiums and similar devices. This total comprises, however, $29.5m. of additional agricultural exports (including citrus), $7m. of mineral exports, and only $42m. of industrial products of which $5.5m. are to be polished diamonds.

Even this figure would represent a doubling of the 1956 industrial exports (exclusive diamonds) within the short spell of four years, an achievement hardly precedented in other countries. But the added value of the exports thus expanded would still be less than half the amount required for covering our import programme under the unusually favourable circumstances assumed by Mr. Tsur. In order to get the $115m. of added value we would still need, we would have to expand exports by at least another $200m., though it would certainly prove impossible to squeeze this progress as well into the span of the next four years.

This further progress can however only be achieved by creating new export industries or increasing the surplus output available for exports of the existing industries. Therefore, a precondition to it is an intensive development programme — both in agriculture and in manufacturing — with a special eye to products likely to be sold abroad.

A second precondition, however, is an economic policy that would restrain the home demand lest it swallow all the additional output (for the big investment programme naturally generates a parallel influx of purchasing power). Moreover, Mr. Tsur points out, an export expansion of such dimensions cannot be squarely based on profits largely financed by State subsidies, for this would involve an intolerable increase of the home taxation burden. Instead, care must be taken to reduce local production costs so as to make sales abroad profitable and not less attractive than sales on the home market, though this evidently requires a major change in current economic policy.



DOUNREAY, Scotland. — A general view of the Dounreay Atomic Energy Establishment, Britain's latest atomic power station, one of a chain designed to supply the nation with cheap power. Centrepiece is a 1,500-ton steel sphere which will house a fast-breeding reactor. The plant is still under construction. Express Photo

Britain's Sterling Battle

THE significance of the recent rise in Britain's bank rate for economic development and economic thinking has been completely overlooked by the Israel public. This is mainly because even a rediscount rate of 7 per cent — the highest in Britain since 1920 — does not seem impressive in this country, but also because of the widespread feeling that Israel's economy has a peculiar character, invalidating any analogy with established nations, least of all with insular Britain.

However, this feeling is ill-founded; many parallels can be drawn between our problems and those of post-war Britain — wedded to full employment and welfare policy, burdened with heavy imperial commitments in spite of dwindling resources, and forced to compete in the world market despite domestic inflation. There is a familiar ring even in the current controversy among British economic experts about the genesis of their inflation: whether it has been caused by rising costs, in particular excessive wage increases, or has been the result of too great an aggregate demand for goods and services.

The end effect is in both cases rising prices, windfall profits for owners of "real" assets, a domestic sellers' market encouraging non-vital investments, undermining quality and productivity, putting a premium on imports and discouraging export and savings. The only cure to this malaise is the elimination of the discrepancy between demand (i.e. money income) and supply (i.e. national production). However, there is a wide difference of opinion on the procedure to be adopted. If the fault is on the cost side, the remedy should be sought in restraining wages either by a truce with the trade unions, or by a stiff attitude towards union demands, or by shifting productive resources to increase the supply of consumer goods in order to keep the cost-of-living stable (which could if necessary be helped by controls and subsidies). But if the fault is with aggregate demand, all these means will evidently fail to achieve the desired result. The squeeze will have to be applied not only to labour, but to the whole of the national economy including the self-employed (e.g. by means of taxation), the public sector and — last but not least — investments.

Credit Curbs

In the first case, production may go on almost unaffected. In the second, there is a strong likelihood that the curb imposed on credits and expenditure — intended to get rid of excessive, marginal projects and customers — might result in an overall retarding of economic activity. The cost approach tends therefore to find relatively many adherents, except in labour quarters — though trade unions too have sometimes subscribed to it in times of emergency — while the aggregate demand diagnosis is mostly rejected as one impeding economic and social progress.

The new turn of British economic policy spells a victory, however, for the agreegate demand school of thought, despite the fact that wages have risen sharply and a new wave of wage and cost increases has started this year. Indeed the first impact of the new policy has been on the industry and the middle class. The higher rate of exchange wrought havoc on the Stock Exchange and in the hire-purchase business lines. The ceiling imposed upon nationalized industries' spending foretells a cut in housing projects (which coincides with higher rents in the wake of the reformed rent control), while the ruling to banks to refrain from expanding credit must needs hit weak firms and dash many development plans.

Already cut-throat competition and price reductions have been foretold on the home market in a general scramble for cash. Nevertheless, the real test of this disinflationary policy will come when its effects will become fully visible on the labour market. For the reduced volume of investments will before long result in massive dismissals and the resurgent unemployment may cause many a union to have second thoughts as regards new wage demands. Should things go this way, the Battle of Sterling would be won at the cost of some social inconveniences, and perhaps a retarded pace of economic progress (though in this last point some economists disagree). On the other hand, should the trade unions go on pressing with new wage claims, the social tension may rise to a degree that would force the government to yield. But the eventual result of such a turn would inevitably be another devaluation of the pound, by which wage-earners' living standards would be hit most severely.

The significant fact is that a major attempt to apply a disinflationary policy is being made in the post-Keynesian world, with the full possession of all the empirical experience and theoretical progress attained in the intervening period, and in the face of the completely changed configuration of social forces. The new policy has come as a surprise even to such representative organs as "The Economist"; it came as a shock to the City, but is an outcome of long-term thinking. There is no doubt that the lessons of this experiment will not be lost on other countries. Britain's example has given the *coup de grâce* to the theory that any country (with the possible exception of the Big Two giants) may pursue an economic policy unconcerned by trends in the rest of the world.

Suez Overcome

Unlike on previous occasions, Britain has not been cornered by an unfavourable turn of her terms of trade. Nor did her exports cease to grow. She has overcome the Suez drain with a remarkable ease. All that happened was that she failed to keep abreast of some of her main competitors in efficiency and productive investments, and has let her price level develop somewhat beyond the competitive level. This slackening was enough to turn the tide of capital flow against her, at a time when long-term capital resources were vitally needed both for her industrial reconstruction and for financing British ventures abroad. The dramatic element in the announcement of the new economic policy was deliberately designed to impress the world at large that Britain will mend her ways and regain lost confidence.

The new policy has been launched in defence of sterling's rate of exchange, hence the flat refusal of all suggestions to find a more convenient way by devaluing the pound or letting it move more or less freely. This does not mean that the current rate of exchange of the pound is sacrosanct. But it shows that manipulations in rates of exchange are no longer regarded as the most appropriate instrument for implementing economic policy, and much more store is now put by direct action for putting the home economy in order.

The British Government has opened a new page in current discussions on the administration of wage-standard economy. In Israel this discussion was broached by Prof. A. Lerner two years ago when he proposed to establish a Supreme Wage Council with the participation of trade unions, that would be ultimately responsible for the level of real earnings, the volume of investments, the trend of domestic prices etc. The British Government has adopted another course and shown that it is determined to rule in economic matters without sharing responsibility with the trade unions. It is a Conservative government that has made the choice and the results of the experiment cannot be foreseen. But in view of the awkward situation into which the present government has been put by the prevailing trend of public opinion at home one can hardly doubt that it would not have decided to assert itself purely on party lines. In any case, the results of its experiment will be watched intensively in many countries.

The British Government would presumably have hesitated before adopting such stern measures, were it not convinced that by continuing the previous dilly-dallying policy as regards inflation it is courting disaster, in view of the current trend in other countries. The rate of interest has risen over the last two years not in Britain alone (though Germany saw fit to reduce her rediscount rate by ½ per cent on the eve of the British increase). The present average of the U.S., German and French rates is 4.2 per cent, as compared with 3 per cent at the beginning of 1955. The German boom is receding, in America a mild recession is not ruled out, and a renewed world shortage of dollars may be reckoned with for the near future. All these facts do not yet necessarily announce an economic cold spell, but it would obviously be foolish to neglect them and to go on merrily spending and expanding services, private and public, instead of taking cover while there is time for adjustment.

Israel Interest

Seen from these various angles, the British development must obviously be of the greatest interest for Israel too. That does not mean that the idea could be entertained of copying it. Though we, too, struggle with persistent inflation, both internal and external circumstances are much too different for such a course. To a certain extent it is superfluous, for in Israel the main inflationary pressure is generated by the public sector which directly commands over a third of the total national consumption and controls perhaps another third indirectly: obviously this part of the nation's house could be put in order without resort to such devices as rates of interest and cuts of credit.

In other respects the British recipe may be insufficient for this country, for it takes no account of the peculiar problems of immigration and assumes a readiness for readjustment that has not yet been proved here. The very fact that the difference between the IL official rate of exchange and its purchasing power is much greater than is the case with sterling, is a proof of a different economic climate, in which other means might be appropriate to achieve the same ends. Nevertheless there remains much to be taken to heart both as regards the courage in attacking the problem and the method of tackling it. In view of the prevalent mood of complacency and the sad prospect of another round of wage demands for the next year, with the foreclosed result of another sterile public debate and eventually another turn in the inflationary spiral, a close study of the British experiment would be very advisable.

Israel Could Capture English Tourists

By GERDA L. COHEN

LONDON.—

THIS is the nostalgic month when half England returns from holiday, either groaning over that blizzard at Brighton or flaunting a hard-won tan in the pale fluorescence of their offices. Nearly three million went abroad this year, according to a preliminary estimate, which reflects the continuous increase in foreign travel. To escape their fellow-Britons, the adventurous vacationers must go ever further afield. You may hear more Cockney in Catalonia than down the Old Kent Road (where they have a B.B.C. accent nowadays) and Granada is crammed with exiles hunting for fish and chip bars. In short, the type of Englishman who discovered the Costa Brava ten years ago and the Riviera 30 years ago now flies to Greece or Yugoslavia.

This *avant garde*, mind you, doesn't consist of a dozen millionaires, but of many thousands of chaps who've escaped their bowler hats for a month, undergrads in curio cars, and angry young men on motor-bikes with typists on the pillion. They're all out for the same things: exotic food, unlimited sun, vivid strangers who burst into folk-song at the least provocation. They would never dream of attending a Zionist Conference, but they do, literally, dream of a sea like hot, blue lemonade. And Israel has got what they want — if only she knew how to sell it.

Although El Al and Shoham occupy a strategic window in the West End of London, they certainly don't evoke sun-drenched holidays. Amid a jumble of beige steering wheels, a notice, pale blue with cold, informs you that El Al flies to New York, Johannesburg, and — discreetly — to Lydda. A miniature plane, which wouldn't fool a five-year old as to its aerial ability, hangs in the window. I recall in Paris seeing a crowd glued to the BEA office front. They were gaping at part of a jet engine whose mechanism revolved. If El Al displayed even a model wing-tip of the famous Britannia, the pavement would be jammed. The British public has, for the most part, never heard about El Al, but queued for 70 long minutes, in the rain, just to walk through the extremely normal cabin of El Al's latest plane when it was shown at the recent Farnborough air display.

To judge from the combined air-shipping office, you would imagine they ran tramp steamers to Dundee instead of luxury cruises on the magic sea of Jonah, Saint Paul, Homer — to quote the favourites of Mediterranean travel bureaux. Here, the furniture would do well in a third-class waiting room at Crewe. To be fair, British Railways provide more than one ash-tray. A dejected map of Israel accentuates the atmosphere of amateurs playing at travel agents. No one could guess that the same firm operates that floating art-gallery, s.s. Theodor Herzl. Apart from some photographs, apparently too well-known to be identified with captions, the office has no mural decoration. I forget — the portrait of a ship, evidently historic, hangs over the door.

No Literature

Once I'd digested the shipping brochure from cover to cover, I found no other literature to pass the time. Not even an old copy of J.N.F. news or the Histadrut Gazette. Nothing to distract attention from the door, which banged so violently that one winced at every new client. A veritable hill of pamphlets greeted me at the Israel tourist office, which has moved from a decrepit corner of Manchester Square to the majestic neighbourhood of St. James. With the Ritz around one side, and a quacking of royal ducks in the Park behind, their situation is dignified indeed. With some curiosity, gentlemen who might be diplomats — or perhaps stockbrokers — pause to peep into the window marked "Israel." Inside, workmen were placidly nailing up bits of wall, segments of Galilee or a camel. They occupied the premises three months ago. It seems that British workmen take their time.

"Slower than Israelis? Well, the final product will last till everyone is fed up with it," commented the manager. He told me that, in any case, their tourist campaign would not begin until after Christmas. "Statistics prove that people think about their holidays then." Statistics might well demonstrate this fact if you consider Blackpool, Cannes, or Tossa, during August. But, surely, Israel makes nonsense of such a calculation. The adventurous vacationer will run for the sun when winter is greyest. If he can afford it he'll go to Madeira, or Taormina, or any of the winter resorts now being seductively advertised. I didn't notice Eilat among them.

In fact, a round tour of enquiry at the major travel agencies brought me to one conclusion: Israel just doesn't shine on the tourist map. A few beautifully illustrated pamphlets lay in pigeonholes, to be produced on request, and, as for information about the Tenth Anniversary — "better wait till spring," advised one clerk. He unearthed, under pressure, a roneoed circular, for internal study of the year's scheduled festivities. It was a dreary catalogue of conferences, faithful to the staunch Zionist tradition, relieved by such old favourites as the Druse carousal at Hittin, and junketing on Mount Zion with certificates from the Ministry of Religions. Luckily, there weren't enough programmes to distribute among all the travel agents. Let's hope a livelier foretaste of the Tenth Anniversary turns up before the Jewish population books for Passover at Eastbourne with television coverage of a genuine Seder night.

Electric Wires: Nerves Of the Machine Age

By YA'ACOV ARDON

THE technical civilization of our era is held together by wires and cables. Take them away and everything stands still. Motors, telephone networks, radios and automobiles, light and water supply in our homes, the permanent waving apparatus at your hairdresser's — they all become alive and operate through wires which feed into them the electric currents from the generators or from batteries.

This all-embracing reign of wires and cables — themselves a rather modest industrial product — makes the Electric Wire Co. of Israel Ltd., Haifa, one of the country's basic industries. The quality of its products determines the responsiveness of the "nervous systems" controlling industry, communications, transport and the armed services.

E.W.C. does not itself make the metal wires from the raw material — mostly electrolytic copper rods, which are still imported — but clothes them in natural or synthethic rubber, plastics, lead, cotton, paper or lacquer, strands them into multi-channelled carriers of electric current, and winds them onto reels and drums. An array of whirring, purring machines spin cotton threads around thin wire, clothing it in an endless sleeve for insulation and protection. Copper wire is covered with a mixture of natural and synthetic rubber, or with plastic materials, in one or several layers which give them a practically unlimited life.

Depending on the job it has to do, a wire may receive up to half a dozen coverings of different substances. If, to the uninitiated, a wire looks distinctly overdressed the expert knows that every protective layer is needed for a rough job. Wires must do their job exposed to any kind of weather, immersed in hot or cold water, acids, oils, gases, fumes, or they must be heavily insulated, not for their own protection, but for that of man for whom contact with the current that flows through them can be fatal. Rubber and plastics are the most widely used insulating materials. New types of plastics, synthetic rubber (the boundary between them is no longer clearly defined), and lacquers are the latest fashions in the wire garment industry.

Telephone cables with 26 or 51 pairs of wires, anti-corrosion cables, railway signal cables, switchboard wiring for indoor or outdoor uses, wires for high-tension transformers, stranded copper for the power grid, sheathed cables capable of resisting any normal wear and tear — are all part of a day's — or night's — work.

New Types

Most of E.W.C.'s departments work round the clock to keep up with the demand, local or foreign. "We turn out some types of cables that aren't made yet in many countries of Europe," says technical manager, A. Rosenberg, a veteran engineer who built the plant from scratch in 1934. He has been with it through thick and thin: battling against raw material shortages in war, foreign exchange difficulties in peace, and equipment scarcities most of the time.

One of the problems of making electric wires — or any other mass-manufactured article — in a small country, is the limitation of its market. The most diversified needs of the Electric Corporation, Posts and Telegraphs, Railways, industry etc. are met in relatively small quantities, which makes production less economic. "How I'd like to run every item for at least a full week," sighs Mr. Rosenberg. General Manager R. Hirshson estimates that his plant can supply all the wires and low tension cables Israel needs by operating less than one shift.

The plant's Joint Productivity Council and Technical Manager, Mr. Rosenberg, were among the first batch of Kaplan productivity prize winners for industry three years ago. Some of their improvements have led to dramatic gains.

Last year, the IL2.5m. plant had a turnover of IL4m. Half that sum represented contracts for the P.E.C., of the rest nearly one third was exported. Over IL500,000 are now being invested to double capacity and multiply output value. The chief products to be turned out in large quantities are telephone cables and enamel wires for motors and transformers. All E.W.C. products conform to Israel and international standards, and rigid quality control, though costly, is paying off handsomely. Foreign orders have started a benign circle of lowering costs and making export prices more competitive — with the prospect of attracting further orders. With Africa and Asia still on the threshold of the modern production and communication era, the prospects look highly promising.

Novel Naval Fashions

WITH the ever increasing capacity of modern vessels, more attention is being paid to the economics of marine propulsion. The first atom-powered cargo ships built by the U.S. and the U.S.S.R.—are expected to be launched in the near future, but they are not expected to become competitive in cost until sometime in the 'sixties. The great hopes set some years ago on the gas turbine have also failed to materialize, but the free-piston gas generator—a novel mechanism that is difficult to describe but remarkably simple in operation—is regarded by many marine engineers as a possible rival of the steam turbine. On the other hand, test runs are already being made with folding containers designed to carry crude oil that may obviate the necessity of sending tankers in ballast to the oil-bearing areas. These containers are made of nylon armour material, with a carrying capacity of 9,000 tons. They would be towed behind a tanker or perhaps a special tug pulling several containers at once.

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Damascus Fair Was Monopolized by Soviets

By O.M. MARASHIAN

DAMASCUS, October 1 (N.A.-N.A.). — The International Trade Fair, which opened on September 1, closed yesterday. Hard hit by economic stagnation and threatened unemployment due to the political instability for the past 18 months, the Syrian authorities wanted to make a big success of the fair for propaganda purposes.

They wanted to show the world that despite the steady Sovietization of the Syrian ruling circles, the country keeps its international prestige and contacts, especially in the economic field. This was also to allay the fears of the country's once powerful, now isolated merchant class.

But even the Damascus fair has not convinced visitors or Syrians that Syria is what it was a year ago. In contrast to other years, the Damascus fair this year has been virtually monopolized by the Soviets. Of the 26 participants, 10 are Communist countries, and they have been given the most space, the best sites, and the tallest pavilions. Most of the remaining participants are Arab and Asian states, and these are clearly playing second fiddle to the Soviet bloc.

Britain and France were not even invited to participate and their pavilions of former years were razed to the ground and the space given to the Russians. The U.S. and Japan did not participate. Only West Germany, among major Western states, put up an impressive display of machinery and consumer goods. Communist countries featured Arabic slogans of the bigness of the Soviet Union, acrobatic teams, song-and-dance ensembles, orchestras, plenty of literature.

For the first time, a number of Soviet experts and organizers at the fair were accompanied by their wives and children, indicating they may be planning to stay.

The carnival air at the fair has not brightened the grim preoccupations of many Syrians. The fear of the police state and economic collapse weighs heavily on the capital. Thousands of dollars are said to be fleeing Syria daily, to be deposited in Lebanese banks or farther west. Newspapers report widespread unemployment and a steady exit of Syrian labour to the oil-rich states of the Persian Gulf. Many textile mills have closed down and business is at a standstill.

Israel's Key Problem: Saving

Following is an extract of a report presented by Prof. E. M. Bernstein, Director of the Research Department of the International Monetary Fund. The report has been published in the latest issue of the Bank of Israel quarterly.

ISRAEL has made great economic progress in nine years. The rapid growth in output and productivity could not have been attained without continued large investments over many years. In 1954 and 1955 gross investment, including investment in housing and in inventories, amounted to about 29 per cent of the gross national product. As imported investment goods may be undervalued relative to domestic goods, the ratio of investment to gross national product, properly valued, was actually higher. Even without adjustment for undervaluation of import goods, this is a very high rate of investment, particularly as depreciation is still relatively small in Israel. Further progress in building a highly productive economy requires the maintenance of an adequate flow of investment. For many years, this may have to be even larger, in its absolute amount, than in 1955, although relative to output it may begin to decline gradually within a few years.

This rapid economic development has been achieved while providing for the health and welfare of the people, including recent immigrants, on a liberal scale. Furthermore, it has been accomplished in an environment which has required the use of very large resources for defence. By any test, the economic achievements of the last nine years have been noteworthy. But the achievements of the past must not be allowed to breed neglect of the problems of today.

The primary aim of economic policy in Israel must be to establish a working economy. Such an economy is one in which the consumption of the country — private and public — is properly related to the income produced in the country. For many years, domestic savings, even on a generous scale, will have to be supplemented by capital from abroad. It is important, nevertheless, that the contribution of domestic savings to the resources for development should be an appropriate proportion of the national product. A working economy, financing more of its investment out of its own savings, would be able to attract a considerable part of the foreign capital it needs on a business basis.

The starting point for a working economy is a wage rate properly related to productivity. There is no means by which the economy can, in the long run, give workers a standard of living higher than is justified by their productivity. The attempt to do so will impose a steady upward pressure on costs and prices. It is possible for a time to maintain an excessive level of consumption by sacrificing investment. This will dissipate some of the resources made available from abroad for the purpose of establishing a working economy in Israel. If too much investment is sacrificed for consumption, it will be impossible to continue the economic progress on



which the standard of living ultimately depends.

A working economy must also be able to maintain an appropriate balance in its international payments. The present level of exports is wholly inadequate for a proper balance of payments and in order to avoid a serious deficit in international payments, imports have been severely restricted. This has deprived the economy of the benefits of a larger volume of international trade based on specialization in the export of products which it can produce most efficiently and the import of products which Israel can produce only at relatively high cost.

Inflation Kills Exports

DIRECTLY or indirectly, the cause of the deficiency in exports are the excessive demand which arises from current inflation and the distorted price relationships which arise from the inflation of the past. The expansion of exports requires the elimination of current inflation and the correction of the price distortions. Such an expansion of exports is fully consistent with a continued import surplus equivalent to the inflow of capital and remittances from abroad. It would simply make possible a corresponding increase in imports and obviate the need for import restrictions.

To avoid inflation, demand for consumption, investment and public expenditure must not exceed the aggregate resources available from domestic output and the inflow of capital and remittances from abroad. Fiscal policy must restrict public expenditure to the amount derived from taxes, the government's share of domestic savings and the inflow of resources from abroad. Investment policy must restrict private investment to the amount of capital available from the private sector's share of domestic savings and the inflow of resources from abroad. Credit policy is of particular importance in maintaining stability, for it is the creation of bank credit that provides the means of financing excessive expenditure.

In a working economy without inflation, the consumption of the country will be properly related to its own production. The incomes received by those gainfully employed are largely spent on consumption, with personal savings tending toward a level appropriate to the accumulated wealth, social habits and the economic expectations of the people. These personal savings, together with business savings and capital inflow from abroad, are available for investment. If the current expenditure of the government exceeds the current revenue, part of the savings of the country will be diverted to financing the budget deficit rather than investment.

In Israel, however, aggregate consumption does exceed net output. In 1955, the gross national product was IL2,094m. at current prices. The depreciation of fixed plant and equipment incurred in producing the gross product was IL120m. at current prices. The net product, therefore, was IL1,974m. Total consumption, public and private, amounted to IL2,036m. at current prices. Thus aggregate consumption exceeded net output by IL62m. As gross investment of IL605m. was far greater than depreciation, the excess of consumption was made possible by using some of the resources from abroad for consumption.

Still Building Homes

WITH its level of real income and with its type of population, personal savings in Israel can be expected to amount to about 4 or 5 per cent of disposable income — say, about IL60m. to IL70m. Apparently, net personal savings fell far short of this amount. One reason is that the population is still building up its stock of household goods, so that spending has been greater than it would be with a population longer settled in the country. Another reason is that private transfers from abroad are regarded by their recipients as part of their disposable income and used for consumption. Some of the savings which are, in fact, made by the working population are offset by the expenditure of personal remittances from abroad.

By any reasonable test, real wages in Israel seem high. In part they are high because the productivity of the Israel economy is high and is increasing. The large inflow of capital has made it possible for Israel to apply modern methods of production throughout the economy. At the same time, the technical skills that are widely dispersed in Israel enable the economy to operate efficiently with modern methods of production. Israel workers are aware of the importance of efficient production for their own well-being and for the economic strength of the country. The initiative of the Histadrut in encouraging and helping employers to raise productivity is almost unique among the trade union movements of the world.

Insofar as high real wages are a consequence of productivity and favourable terms of trade, they are beneficial to the economy because they encourage an appropriate pattern of production and trade. When money wages are forced up beyond this level, the result is inflation of domestic prices and costs. The demand for import goods is artificially encouraged; the supply of export goods is artificially discouraged. If imports of consumer goods are increased in response to this inflated demand, real wages will rise above the value of the work to the economy; but the higher real wages will involve some dissipation of the foreign resources intended for development.

This is what is happening in Israel. The workers may believe that because their work is worth their money wages to their employers, it is also worth their real wages to the economy. They may believe that because their expenditure is less than their income, they have contributed real resources for investment. What they do not realize is that the imported consumer goods are being sold to them at a price below their true value to the economy, and that their aggregate consumption, properly priced, may exceed the value of their work for the economy. It is not the employers, but the entire economy, that bears the unseen cost of real wages which are higher than the value of the work to the economy.

Funds for Consumption

WITH gross domestic investment of IL605m. and depreciation of IL120m., net domestic investment was IL485m. in 1955. Receipts from grants, donations, loans, and other transfers amounted to IL529m. and exceeded net investment by a substantial amount. Some extreme conclusions have been drawn from these data. It is sometimes said that none of the resources for development come from domestic savings. This is clearly wrong. Some of the remittances are intended to finance the settlement of immigrants and to help meet the cost of personal consumption. For example, in 1955, private transfers by residents and immigrants amounted to over $9m., and private gifts from abroad to $9.5m. Part of the receipts from personal restitutions from Germany, which amounted to $19m., were regarded by the recipients in much the same way — as available for meeting their personal consumption needs.

Even some institutional transfers from abroad cannot be regarded as intended exclusively for investment. These include transfers of $41.3m., in 1955, by the U.J.A. and other institutions, and transfers in kind that amounted to $6.7m. The foreign resources clearly destined for investment amounted to about IL370m., at the official rate of exchange. Thus, net domestic investment exceeded the transfers destined exclusively for investment by about IL115m. This additional net investment was financed by domestic savings plus some other transfers destined partly for consumption and partly for investment purposes.

The dissipation of resources from abroad is not a result of their being used for consumption expenditure to facilitate the settlement of immigrants. It arises from the sale of imported goods to the domestic economy at less than their real economic worth. When importers are provided consumer or investment goods at the official rate of exchange, the Development Budget is denied the full equivalent in local resources of the value of that foreign exchange.

No attempt will be made in this report to analyze the suitability of the present pattern of investment for the Israel economy. Ordinarily, in an economy free of inflation, it would be expected that investment would generally conform to the basic



test of relative need and relative profitability. It is doubtful whether investment in Israel meets this test.

There is reason for believing that the facilities for channelling resources into investment in the private sector are inadequate. This prevents the economy from achieving the development best suited to the needs of the country. Furthermore, it results in excessive pressure on the banking system to provide for the capital needs of private enterprise. One important means of maintaining a better credit policy would be to provide alternative sources of finance, outside the banking system, to meet the capital requirements of private enterprise.

Sources of Resources

THE funds available for private investment are extremely limited. The depreciation reserves and the retained profits of business enterprises can meet only a small part of a rapidly growing economy, particularly as depreciation allowances for tax purposes are far short of replacement cost. Furthermore, very little capital can be raised for industrial enterprises from the sale of securities to the market.

Of the gross investment of IL605m. in 1955, nearly 60 per cent was financed by the Government, the Jewish Agency and local authorities. The remaining 40 per cent, amounting to IL244m., was financed by private resources. It should be noted, however, that 42 per cent of the investment went into residential housing. Private investment in industry amounted to only IL45m. in 1955. When the use of depreciation reserves and of retained profits, which private industry provides itself, is taken into account, it becomes evident that private industry has inadequate access to the resources available for investment in Israel. Apparently, the gross return of industry, net profit and depreciation at replacement cost, has not kept pace with inflation, as the shares of private corporations have risen much less than prices and price-linked debentures.

There is no country with a system of free enterprise in which the amount of resources used by the Government is as large, proportionately, as in Israel. In the fiscal year 1955/56, the current and development expenditures of the Government of Israel amounted to about IL778m. This is equal to about 36 per cent of the gross national product or about 30 per cent of gross national product plus the import surplus. With so much of the total resources used by the government, fiscal policy becomes of special importance for both development and economic stability.

Israel's budget will continue to be relatively large for many years. Most of the expenditure for development and the settlement of immigrants is financed by funds received from abroad specifically for this purpose. Although tax revenues and receipts equivalent to taxes pay for nearly all of the ordinary costs of government, the present level of government expenditure may have to be reduced. The increase in domestic debt, moderate though it may seem, is probably more than the economy can provide without generating inflationary pressures.

The large amount of resources used by the government for current purposes, defence, and development absorbs nearly all the margin that is ordinarily available in a country for meeting contingencies. For this reason, there is much less scope in Israel than in other countries for dealing with unforeseen difficulties by restricting consumption and private investment through fiscal and credit policy. When the economy is threatened by inflation, the government must take the lead in eliminating the excessive expenditure by restricting its own investment. Unless the government is prepared to deal with the inflation problem through greater control of its own expenditures, every adverse movement in the economic situation will give rise to inflation.



"Land saving" in the form of tree-planting has been taking place in the demilitarized zone along Jerusalem's north-east border, and has been the subject of Jordan complaints and U.N.T.S.O. recommendations. The domes and spires of the Old City can be seen in the background.

Generous New Terms For Provident Funds

By AMOS MELAMEDE

SAVING is one of the weakest links in Israel's economy. With most of the present investment coming as non-recurrent flow of capital from abroad, astonishingly little concern has been given to the urgent need to increase the present low rate of savings. When foreign aid in its many different forms comes to an end (some people think, others hope, that one day it will come to an end), the rate of investment here will be conditioned by the rate of savings.

Most private saving in Israel is done through the provident and pension funds, and to a lesser extent by the life insurance companies. In the provident and pension funds however, this saving is not generated by the attractive saving-terms but is in a way compulsory. The individual wage earner has no control over the deductions that are made monthly from his paycheck as his share of the fund. A somewhat new development in this field is the introduction of the provident fund for the self-employed. Here the individual is free to join the scheme and will obviously do so only if the terms offered are attractive enough.

The provident and pension funds make up for more than half the annual accumulation of savings in Israel. The annual report of the Bank of Israel states that in 1956, of the total private saving which amounted to IL62.2 million, IL35 million have accumulated with the provident and pension funds.

600 Funds

At the end of 1956, there were about 600 funds with about 130,000 members; 400 funds were registered as co-operatives, while the others were registered as companies with limited liability or not registered at all. The funds were controlled by a number of agencies of which by far the largest is the Histadrut Funds Controlling Agency, which encompasses 340 funds. Some 50 funds were controlled by "Merkaz" — the controlling agency of the cooperative credit union.

Hitherto most of the funds invested the greater part of their capital through "Gmul" — the Histadrut Investment Corporation, in investments that were linked either to the cost of living index or to the official rate of exchange for the dollar. However, a large part of their capital, estimated at between 40 and 50 per cent of the total, has been invested in loans to the funds' members and in investments with a relatively high degree of risk.

On August 29, the Government published new regulations governing the affairs of the provident and pension funds, and a reorganization in their activities will have to follow. Mr. M. Shattner, National Commissioner of Savings in the Finance Ministry, explained that the new regulations come to assure that the funds' capital be invested in secured investments so that the members be assured against a loss of value of their savings. The regulations are also intended to make savings through the funds more attractive not only for the wage earner but also for the self-employed. Last, but not least, is the wish of the Government to have the funds invest a major part of their capital in Government securities and projects.

New Regulations

According to the new regulations, a fund whose members want to be eligible for certain income tax benefits has to fulfil the following terms:

- 65 per cent of the fund's capital must be invested in "authorized investments" such as Government securities, or other investments approved by the Finance Minister. These must be channelled through the banks or "Gmul."
- No more than 25 per cent of the capital may go for loans to the members, and these loans must be given only for housing or agricultural settlement.
- The remaining 10 per cent may be invested by the fund in any other way, subject to the approval of the fund's controlling agency.
- Payments to the funds will not exceed 13 and one third per cent of the total wage.

The benefits that are being given to the funds complying with these requirements are that the members' payment for the provident and pension fund is deducted from taxable income; the payments made by the employers are exempted as expenditures; and the fund's profits are completely exempted from income tax.

Mr. Shattner estimates the number of people at present enrolled in a pension or provident scheme in Israel at 150,000 wage earners and about 60 to 70 thousand self-employed.

Most of the wage earners that are not included in any saving scheme are daily and temporary workers who are very hard to organize. The organization of the self-employed in provident funds, which started some five months ago, raises the hope that the number of savers will increase.

One interesting development is that while the workers' provident funds were mainly organized by the workers themselves, it was not possible to get the various unions of self-employed to organize their own provident funds. The artisans, doctors, lawyers and others were unable to support such a plan. The commercial banks stepped in to fill the need, by providing the administrative machinery to run the self-employed provident funds. Three banks and one professional organization now provide funds for the self-employed. They are Bank Leumi le Israel, the Workers Bank, the Mizrahi Hapoel Hamizrahi Bank and the Farmers Association.

The banks established the funds as non-profit making companies and keep the administrative costs of running them at a maximum of two per cent which is extremely low for our banks. They are able to do so by using their existing administrative staffs to do the work. The terms offered by these funds provide that all profits accumulated by their investments are returned to the members. The investments are conducted so that about two thirds of the total are put into linked investments, and the remainder in other investments. It is estimated that these terms represent an annual interest of between five and six per cent with an asssurance against loss of value.

Up to the present, during the five months that the funds have been operating their membership has reached about 5,000 members. The average age of the members is surprisingly low — 45 years. Another surprising (and somewhat disappointing) fact is the low monthly rate of accumulation which amounts to IL25. Mr. Shattner explained that it is hoped the funds will reach a membership of 10,000 by March, 1958, and there are good prospects that this target will be reached by then.

Attractions Needed

This is one of the first steps planned by the Government for the encouragement of savings. It is hard to see what other steps could be taken in the present state of affairs in the economy. For savings to grow there is need to provide attractive outlets for the investments.

The linking of Government securities proved to be a most attractive proposition for the provident and pension funds as well as for private savers. However, it is doubted whether the Government will be able to stand up to its obligations if it continues to issue linked securities at such generous terms. The accumulation of such heavy obligations might prove to be self-destructive both because it is doubtful whether the Government will be able to pay back its obligations, and because the present system does not give a chance for private investments in equity capital. It is hard to see how a new enterprise can compete with the present terms offered by the Government.

Only a major change in outlook and policy will be able to open up new avenues for private savings.

Workers' Bank's Varied Savings Activity

ONE million IL. have been deposited with the Workers' Bank under a new popular savings scheme, which links savings with life insurance. The Workers' Bank has been sponsoring savings since its inception. It was instrumental in administering the reserves accumulated by the various provident funds and pension funds, and has put its varied experience at the disposal of several other institutions dealing with popular savings. Several years ago the bank called into existence a special saving stamp scheme modelled on similar schemes abroad which met with success in particular among new immigrants, though later on it did not live up to expectations on account of the progressing inflation.

In order to meet the changed circumstances, the bank set up its popular savings section which offers a scheme of savings combined with life insurance. Another section enjoying popular favour is children's savings, combining fixed interest with premiums in the form of various cultural activities. The latest step in the field of saving facilities could be taken only after the new income tax regulations were finally approved: it is a special trust company for administering self-employed pension funds (also combined with a life insurance). Though started only a few months ago, the trust company has already developed to a considerable extent, and plans are under way to turn it into a fully fledged pension scheme.

Stocks and Commodities

Weaker Trend in Tel Aviv

FOR the first time in several weeks there was a decline in the prices of linked bonds. Those linked to the c.o.l. index probably fell in connection with the reports of an imminent c.o.l. index drop. Defence, Palestine Electric, Keren Hayesod, Igroth and Rassco bonds were all lower, with, however, Tavei Dollar providing an exception among the $-lined, as they were better on Sunday than last week. A sharp improvement was noticed with the 4 per cent Registered Sterling A Stock, which went up by 3½ points, recovering from its lowest, probably on account of the £ value improvement. On the other hand, the other £ security, Palestine Electric 4½ per cent second prefs, lost 5 points on very small offers.

Among ordinary shares, Africa-Palestine, I.L.D.C., Kurdaneh Assis and Palestine Potash were 1-2 points and Moller 5 prutot better, while Ata touched a new low. Oil shares were at their lowest for some time, the Jordan Exploration having lost more than 10 pruzot and I.O.P. at around IL10.

Wall Street Improvement

Steady conditions were apparent on Wall Street in the past few days, when a recovery in a number of sections set in. Industrials led this recovery with the best response in such sections as Oils, Coppers, Chemicals and Steels.

Dow Jones average for 30 Industrials was 465.85 as against 456.39 last week.

It may be recalled that the Dow Jones average for 30 Industrials in the period 1956/57 reached a high of 524.37 and a low of 453.07. The volume of business has also declined in the last few weeks to about 1.6 million daily average from 1.8 million last week, as against 2 million the same week a year ago and 2.7 million the daily average of 1956. The decline from July 16th high caused a loss of about $30 billion in market value of stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange, since, only a small improvement took place.

Quiet in London

The London stock market has experienced quiet conditions with a slightly better tone following Wall Street's recovery, but actually very little to encourage buying. The news of the Royal Dutch-Shell issues had a depressing effect. Gilt-edged, on the other hand, improved on the £ strength. In the foreign bonds section, the Japanese provided a feature, while the Industrials failed to continue in the firm trend apparent earlier in the week.

Reuter's Daily Index for Industrials was 199.6 as against 206.2 last week, for Gilt-Edged 70.0 as against 69.7 and Kaffirs 68.9 as against 68.8 last week.

Paris Bourse Declines

The Royal Dutch capital issue announcement hit the market, which responded with the decline in almost all sections.

Commodities Weaker

Reuter's Daily Index for U.K. Commodities (basis 1931 = 100) was 433.3 as against 438.3 last week.

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Tel Aviv Stock Market

OCTOBER 8, 1957

Pop. Loan 1949/59 (IL10)	98½
4% Comp. Loan 56/67	73½
2½% Comp. Loan	53½
3½% War Loan 54/59	96
Pal. Rearev Bds. Ser. 3	93½
3½% Tavei Dollar (x)	84
4% Reg. Sterling "A"	58½
Def. Loan Bonds 58% f)	101½
4½% Def. Bonds f)	102
5½% Def. Bonds g)	102½
6½% Loc. C. Debs. f)	101
6½% Loc. C. Debs. g)	102½
Pal. Elec. pref. sh. (Ldn.)	2½
6½% Bonds 58/65 f)	104
ditto g)	114½
Keren Hayesod	
6½% Deb. 58/65 f)	100½
ditto g)	104½
Igroth Ltd.	
6½% Deb. 58/65 f)	132½
Rassco 6½% Deb. 58/64	
Class "A" f)	101½(c)
Class "B" g)	107 (c)
Bk. Leumi ord. sh.	18½
Pal. Rearev Savings Cert. '59	91
A.P.E.R. Investment	
4½-6% Gen. Deb.	74
Ord. sh. "B" reg.	96
Gazit ord. sh. "B" reg.	90
Ellern's Inv. ord.	144
Gen. Mortg. Bk. ord. sh.	72(d)
Binar 4% debs. 56/65	80½
Nir 5% pref. sh.	94½(a)
Pass 4% debs. 40/64 reg.	75
"Iara" 5% debs.	76
Afr. Pal. Inv. ord. sh.	55
L.L.D.C. ord. sh. reg.	74
5% debs.	78½
Rassco 6% pref. ord. sh.	89½
Ata ord. "B" sh.	84
6-8% con. debs.	91
"Kurdaneh" ord. "B"	86
7% con. debs. 58/68	78½
Moller ord. sh. reg.	890
Pal. Brewery 8% con. debs.	98½
Assis Bejarano "B" sh.	81
Nesher 6% debs. "A"	115
Pal. Potash "A" ord. sh.	57
"Tefen" ord. sh.	96
Pal. Cold St. ord. sh. reg.	158½
Delek ord. sh. "C"	87
Pal. Cent. 8% debs.	97
Mekorot pref. sh.	73
Jordan Exploration Co.	
Ord. sh. reg.	142

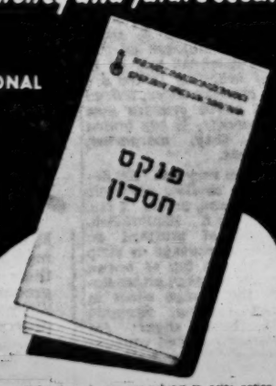
Notes: a) purchasing price; b) selling price; c) ex. coupon; d) ex-dividend; e) ex-right; f) linked with $; g) linked with C.o.L.; x) in % of IL1,800.



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Travelling Easy in Station Waggon Hotel

By Walter Schwarz

In these columns last June Walter Schwarz told how he, his wife and their dog travelled from London to Haifa in a Ford Squire converted for sleeping in. The conversion cost nothing and the trip cost only £55, including the sea passage from Turkey. Now he continues the story, with their sleeping-in-the-car-experiences in Israel.



SLEEPING in our station-waggon in Israel is nicer, in one way than in other countries. In Yugoslavia, Greece and Turkey we had only to stop the car for everyone in sight to gather round and stare. When we bedded down in it the scene, however remote it had seemed, darkened with the jostling, neck-craning spectators of our *ménage*. Here, fortunately, nobody cares. I could carry a four-poster on my roof-rack and climb into it in privacy.

But if the Israelis are more sophisticated about tourists' habits they are also noisier in their own. In Yugoslavia, Greece and Turkey, when we had talked politics in dumb-show with the men, meticulously displayed every item of clothing on our persons to the women and distributed sweets to the children, the rustic side-show ended and everybody went away to bed, until at least five the next morning. Here there is a thing called a *Kumsitz*, which means that if we are rash enough to choose a particularly pleasant spot for our slumber we will no sooner have dozed off than a lorry will pull up, roar and rev itself into position until its headlights shine on us and disgorge 40 or 50 revellers. They sing—and the lights stay on—most of the night.

Why sleep in the car? It is cheaper than staying in hotels, simpler and securer than merely camping. The overland trip from London to Izmir in Turkey cost us £35, including petrol. Here, the hotel bills we do not pay are higher, so the financial advantage is greater.

A week's tour of Galilee, covering 560 kms. in the round trip from Jerusalem, cost IL35. Carrying a primus stove and some tinned reserves, we found IL2 a day kept us amply supplied with fresh fruit, eggs and vegetables. That came to IL14—the rest was for petrol and oil.

The main hazard in Galilee is the hospitality of the Arab villagers. In Europe if we inadvertently camped on somebody's land the owner, in varying degrees of wrath, would come and turn us off it. In Galilee someone will appear with a bowl of figs or pomegranates. Then, just as our eggs are frying, the landlord will come, with his children, his wife, his cousin, his brother-in-law and his mother. They will sit cross-legged around the car while he goes through the whole gamut of reasons why the bed in his house, or in his cousin's house, is preferable to the mattress in our station-waggon. The best we can hope for is to compromise, by agreeing to drink a formidable succession of cups of coffee in exchange for our nocturnal freedom.

Am I adopting too superior a tone about my station-waggon? Cannot any motorist take along a sleeping bag and mosquito-net, sleep on the ground and tell as good a story?

Of course he can. But the mere camper must find somewhere reasonably soft and remote; he has none of our freedom in the choice of site. In Kafr Kana we spent the night in the courtyard of the Greek Orthodox church, at the invitation and to the huge delight of the priest. By Lake Kinneret the water gently caressed the tyres as we slept.

While the mere camper has to make elaborate preparations for his expedition, we can set off with 5 minutes of the mood coming over us. At home in Jerusalem, *wanderlust* tends to arrive in the late afternoon. Under the well-rehearsed immediate-action drill, I load the mattress, blankets and sheets, Dorothy loads the cooking things and toothbrushes, while Tio, who knows what is afoot, rapidly completes his toilet in readiness for the road. We stop for food at the grocer's and, 20 minutes after the whole process began, we are driving through Ein Karem on the Bar Giora road.

A 16 km. run through a delightful valley (with some wild fig trees by the roadside, to augment our supplies) brings us to the high forest around Nes Harim. There the conifers smell like Europe and the view extends westwards to the sea and north-eastwards back to Jerusalem. The primus is just getting up pressure as the sun sets. Next morning I return to the office, slightly flushed after a brisk walk and a wood-land breakfast.

Nes Harim is not far from Jordan. This security aspect can be trying to the sleeper-in-the-car. Our first visits to the forest must have caused the moshav dwellers some concern. What was this foreign car doing, at peculiar hours, in so remote a place? On the third night we were thoroughly investigated by a lorryload of border police. Since then we have nothing but friendly yells from the villagers — and the borders remain undisturbed.

Security and bad roads more or less exclude the Negev from our domain. But when the Eilat road opens next month we shall be looking for fellow-travellers for the drive south — provided they are not addicted to *kumsitzim* and are armed.



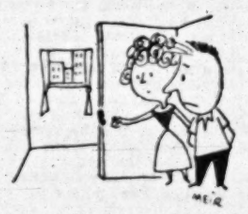
Picture shows (left): — "Elsinore" — a creation by Erik of Paris. Reminiscent of the Charleston of the twenties, it is in black suede swathed velvet, with black velvet bow trimmings. Picture at centre :— "Anthea" from the same collection. It is in roquebrune velvet with a black velvet brim. On the right : — A pillbox in brilliant green jersey with a detachable matching scarf which buttons on to the pillbox. These hats were shown recently in London.

Express Photo

Serious Business of House Hunting

By Yael Bat Shabbtai

AND now, the house. Those who are already settled delight in recounting and embellishing the experiences they had when house hunting to the not-quite-sure-of-herself bride of a few weeks since. Her intention is, of course, to buy. Rents and key money are prohibitively high, the former being anything from IL290 to IL150 per month for two rooms — such



amounts soon add up to that needed as a down payment on a home of one's own. An immigrant receives special privileges from the Government and Jewish Agency Absorption Department. IL2,000 to IL3,000 is paid down, the exact amount being determined by the size and location of the flat. The rest is paid off in monthly instalments of from IL35 to IL40, the exact amount being fixed, again, under similar conditions. The down payment can be secured by a Bank loan or, as is often the case with immigrants, it is paid with funds brought from abroad. But not everyone is willing to settle in the dwellings provided — their external appearance smacks of the tenement and inside their box-like aspect is oppressive. And so begin the perigrinations — and the problems.

In a two-year-old building near town a two-roomed flat is for sale. Such a flat satisfies present needs and since finance is limited there is not the possibility of planning ahead, desirable though this may be. It sounds like a good deal. The block from the outside is most impressive. A flourishing garden, marble paved entrance hall, polished wooden doors. But on the first floor, behind the facade, the walls are cracked, the plaster peeling off, and yellow dampness exudes from every corner. Not such a good deal after all.

Another one, a roof apartment this time. For the wife, the obvious disadvantage of carrying home parcels in the khamsin, and the sun beating on the roof all day. But the compensation of privacy (however illusory) and fresh air. Perhaps a view. Up the (was it sixty?) stairs then, to be confronted by "the view" — the backs of all the similar apartment houses in the block, making their sum contribution to the disfiguring of the landscape, their kitchen balconies. Old brooms play sentinel to rusty baby's baths; bottles stand like ninepins atop packing cases, and washing, the eternal bunting, flutters on all sides. Looking inwards, the reason for this outdoor overflow is obvious. There is no storage space whatever. No attics, no basements, no garages. Kitchen walls are bare of cupboards and to build them in there or in the other rooms would leave almost no floor space. Communal laundry rooms are unknown, while drying yards on the ground or on the roof are rare. If they are provided they are seldom used (The ghoulish anecdotes come alive . . .)

Perhaps an old Arab house? They have gardens and big rooms. But they tend to have toilets outside and no heating. Their doors and windows do not fit.

However, since everyone seems quite satisfied with his home, there should be no reason why this particular couple should not find the solution to their problem. It lay in locating a building in the embryonic stage — planned and for sale but not yet built. A block was to go up in a new residential area which was being developed according to a set plan. The fact that the place was a little out of town would be of no importance once the suburb was completed, and prices here are lower than in the city. The section on which the house was to go up backed onto a plot reserved for the public gardens so this choosy couple managed after all to secure itself a view. They chose a top storey flat for privacy and trusted to a whitewashed roof to insulate them from the summer sun. A more practical advantage of the top storey was that between the ceiling and the roof was a large space for storage.

The plan of the building envisaged three roomed flats with a roomy hall and two balconies. But since this pair had no need of the third room and balcony they prevailed upon the contractor to annex this extra room and make one four-roomed apartment in the block. Then they worked out details: Why wall off the hall from the living room and waste a lot of valuable space? They installed sliding doors instead of a fully built partition.



Thus they have a large reception room for entertaining, big enough to dance in on occasion, while at the same time they may use the hall as a dining room quite separate from the living room. Such being the case, it seemed obvious that the wall common to the hall and the kitchen should be built with a sliding window so that food could be passed piping hot from stove to table. Now the dining nook planned in the kitchen seemed superfluous; in any case, neither of them enjoy eating among cooking smells. They arranged, therefore, to build a recess in the passage by the kitchen which would utilize some of the extra space. This would later be filled with shelves and — a cupboard. A similar arrangement was made in the bathroom. The kitchen balcony was walled in to the height of the originally intended railing, hiding some of the unsightliness, anyway.

These changes and alterations were not fundamental and did not add much to the price of the flat. But they were small things which made the difference between a collection of cells and a planned home, between comfort and discomfort. The contractor was a most obliging fellow albeit his prices were not low — some IL3,000 more than the Agency's offer. Yet from somewhere in this country of miracles the money comes — a Bank loan, savings, wedding presents and that delightful institution, parents.

It is clear then, that much help and encouragement is extended to would-be house owners, and their determination in seeking a higher standard is respected by contractors.

Diary of A Housewife

By Hadassah Bat-Haim

AFTER several weeks of agitation and everyone saying how tired I look the Head of the House says casually why don't I take a few days off and go away. Ask in astonishment if he is sure he can get along without me and he says he can't imagine that household management is so complicated that he cannot master it. At this I argue no further and go off hurriedly, pausing only to shop and cook for three days and write detailed plans for every meal. He even lends me his precious briefcase without too much demur. I must look really ill.

•

AM horrified to find that the "free" taxis from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem have put up their prices 100 per cent for the holidays, and consider for a moment going straight home again but for the fact that the prices back have gone up too. We set out after a small fight between the driver and an elderly couple who were not prepared for the rise. When he has hurled their luggage all over the pavement he feels better and we set off. Hope deeply that the driver knows the way as he hardly ever looks where he is going. We drive mostly in the middle of the road swerving at the very last second only for army trucks driven by specially trained maniacs, and large buses doing over ninety. Everyone else we just drive straight at, trusting them to get out of the way in time. This adds a lot of interest to the journey and to one who is accustomed to drive at a maximum of forty k.p.h. is also quite instructive.

•

ARRIVE in Jerusalem practically a nervous wreck, but Jerusalem in the Holidays is guaranteed to soothe the most upset of nerves. Discover that I have packed five skirts and only one blouse in my hurry to get out so I couldn't go anywhere even if there was anywhere to go. After sampling the mad excitement of walking up King George and down Ben Yehuda, there is nothing to do but go home to bed which I do with great enthusiasm.

•

ON the third day the Head of the House telephones to say that everybody is ill and he thinks I'd better come home. Son has the Asian 'flu, daughter has a bad cold, and he doesn't feel so good either. Daughter comes on the line to say that she has washed the dishes 16 times since I went away. Son says in a shaky voice that he hasn't eaten his dinner for two days and could I bring him a new battery for his torch.

•

AT home everybody is glad to see me, and immediately sits down to wait for the next meal. Head of the House eyes his bulging briefcase and says he hopes it's not stuffed with those silly books that I always read but I say not at all, confortingly, as a matter of fact it's full of fish.

Casseroles for Succa Meals

By Molly Bar-David

FROM now until Simhat Torah the Succa will be your dining room, and you must plan your service as simple as possible or the carting back and forth will wear you out. If the weather permits, cold-plate luncheons are a boon, but if the air is chilly and your family wants warm food, you may be well advised to put a wick stove in the succa — providing you can do so without risk of fire — to keep your food hot. Or use your prettiest pots to cook in and serve from them directly at the table. The picnic atmosphere of a succa is quite conducive to this sort of thing, and you needn't blush to think that your china tureen is in the cupboard and not on the table on such an occasion. Obviously one cannot bring in individual plates of soup which will be stone cold before they are consumed.

Here, then, are a few good casserole dishes which are a meal-in-one. All you need is an hors d'oeuvres that can be cold and a dessert that needs no heating, and your meal problems are solved for the duration of Succot.

Eggplant Parmigiano Americano

This dish calls for both meat and grated yellow cheese but since that is not *kasher*, I substitute fish fillet (for the ground meat) if I use cheese, or else skip the cheese. The adapted recipe is given here :

500 grams ground meat, 1 large onion, grated, ¼ tsp. pepper, 2 tbsps. oil, 1 medium eggplant, ½ cup flour, ½ ts p. salt, ¼ tsp. pepper, ¼ cup oil, 2 cups tomato sauce (make your own of puree, garlic, oil, flour, water, hint of sugar, taste of vinegar) Parsley and other favourite herbs, snipped.

Heat oven, or wonder pot if you have no casserole. With fork combine ground meat, onion and ¼ tsp. pepper; lightly form into 8 patties. (If the cost of meat is too high for your purse add bread crumbs and an egg, or a little flour and eggs.) In 2 tbsps. hot oil in frying pan, fry patties until brown on both sides but rare inside. Wash eggplant and cut into 8 thick slices. Sprinkle with mixture of flour, salt and 1/8 tsp. pepper. In 1/4 cup of very hot oil, fry eggplant slices until golden on both sides. Now, in the greased casserole or wonder-pot, arrange half of the eggplant slices with half the meat patties. Spread with the tomato sauce and seasonings. Repeat. Bake, (uncovered if in the oven; covered if on top of the stove in a wonder pot) for about half an hour. If you are making the cheese dish the cheese should just get bubbly.

Can Opener Minestrone

This casserole dish is a take-off on an Italian soup as thick as can be. The real thing contains chick-peas (humous), meat bones, cabbage, spinach, beets, garlic, herbs such as parsley, rosemary, mint, celery, smoked fat, carrots, potatoes, squash, onion, tomato sauce, rice, broth and seasoning, and is topped with grated cheese. So if you have any left-overs of this variety in the refrigerator just toss them into the following quickly-made Minestrone and let it all simmer together slowly until the flavours blend.

2 tbsps. soup mix, 2 pkgs. vegetable soup, 2 tins beans in tomato sauce, 1 clove garlic, minced, 1/3 cup snipped parsley, a little rosemary and mint, 6 cups water, lots of grated yellow cheese, 1/2 pkg. spaghetti, cooked.

Combine all ingredients except the cheese and let simmer to blend flavours. Ladle into soup bowls, pass the grated cheese. This is much thicker than a regular soup and if you are generous with the cheese this dish forms the basis of a meal. Serve it with fresh sesame buns or rye bread.

Savoury Baked Lentils

This is a hearty and hot dish to take in the Succa on a chilly evening — and it's also inexpensive.

1 cup dried lentils, 1 litre cold water, 1 tbsp. snipped parsley, ⅔ cup chopped onions, ¼ tsp. dried thyme or other herbs, 2 tsps. salt, ⅛ tsp. pepper, 1 tbsp. lemon juice, 1 tin sausages (or 8 smoked sausages), 3 cloves garlic.

Wash and soak lentils overnight. Next day cook lentils in 2 cups water, onions, herbs, salt, pepper and lemon juice, for about half an hour, or until almost done. Then place mixture in a casserole or wonder pot. Place sausages on top of lentil mixture. Push garlic down into lentil mixture. Bake for half an hour until lentils are absolutely tender. Remove garlic.

Golden Baked Beans

This dish is really something—indeed something like what we hope one day our food processors will put out ready-made for us.

2 cans beans in tomato sauce, 1 tbsp. chopped onions, 1 tsp. prepared mustard, 1 tsp. bottled horseradish, More prepared mustard, 8 thick slices of fat sausage or tinned meat luncheon loaf or 16 strips of beefettes (these are best), 4 oranges slices, halved (use the sweet oranges now on the market), ¼ cup brown sugar, 1 tbsp. margarine, whole cloves.

Make oven very hot (400 degrees). In a shallow casserole combine beans, onion, 1 tsp. mustard and horseradish. Spread bit of mustard on each slice of sausage or strip of beefette. On top of beans, arrange the sausage alternately with the orange slices in pin-wheel fashion. Sprinkle all with brown sugar; dot with margarine, stud oranges with cloves. Bake half an hour.

Favourite Casserole

Into a baking dish arrange thawed fish fillets, surrounded by tinned peas. Sprinkle generously with grated onion/ and, if you like, finely chopped celery stalk. Season with salt and pepper. Here and there between the fish I put little balls of flour mashed up with margarine. Just cover with milk. Over this put a layer of coarse cracker crumbs. Then add a layer of grated yellow cheese on top. Cover with more cracker crumbs and dab here and there with bits of margarine. Put it in the oven about half an hour before going to the table and then serve piping hot in the casserole.

Youth Corner

Dear Boys and Girls!

Thank you all for your jumble stories. But all of you went wrong with the last sentence.

Our winner this week is Rachel Najdek, who is only 8½. Her last line was almost right. Well done! Rachel's prize is "In Greece and Home Again," a book by Ya'acov Schneid, the 10-year-old boy.

Some of the last lines read like this :-

"Who do you think you know that was bidding against." Another "Do you think you know what that was bidding against."

These are the children who tried to unjumble the story : M. Yashunska and Lily Obadiah of Tel Aviv; Moses Abraham of Rishon le-Zion; Jeanie Stavisky and Haim Matta of Haifa; Joe Daniels of Maoz Haim; Mair Ya'akov of Kfar Giladi.

Now here is the jumbled-up story unjumbled :

One day a little girl decided that she wanted a parrot. So she asked her father to buy one for her. The next morning the girl went to a party. So she told her father that she would meet him at the market. When she arrived he had just bought a parrot. I suppose that bird talks, he said to the auctioneer. Talks! was the reply. Who do you think that was, bidding against you?

Please don't be discouraged. Try the shopping list we have this time. It really is easy.

JENNY

Shopping List

All you have to do is fill in the missing letters and you have your shopping list completed. Please give your age. Neatness will also be taken into account in judging, so write clearly and send your answers to : Youth Corner, *The Jerusalem Post*, P.O.B. 81, Jerusalem.

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800 grams P-m-gr---t--
100 " To-f--s
100 " C-o-o----s
1 jar Ras---r-y J--
1 Kilo G---es
2 kilos O---ge.
1 copy J--u--l-. --st

Good luck!

Massada's Anniversary

LAST Thursday the Massada Scout Troop celebrated its 20th birthday with a march through Jerusalem in a torchlight parade.

We started our ceremony at 6 p.m. at the Binyanei Ha'ooma where there was a change of Troop Masters. After short speeches were made by Uri, the old Troop master and Naftali, the new one, we saluted the flags. Then there were a few more speeches, one very nice one by Mr. Shitrai, a teacher at the Rehavia Gymnasia, who was the founder of the Troop. We then marched through the streets to our Scout hut.

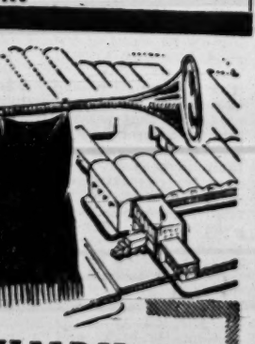
On all sides were crowds of people. Every now and then one of the scouts carrying a torch dropped it and the tar caught fire, but there was always a scout ready to throw sand on the flames.

At the beginning of the procession there were bicycles. All bright and gay. Full of colour. In between the spokes of the wheels they had pieces of crepe paper. After them came each Group in turn. In front of each one were their flag bearers. One could hear the singing for miles and everyone was in very good spirits.

Each group had their own campfire outside the Troop's grounds and we danced until the whistle blew sending us all home at 9.30. It was a very good way to celebrate a birthday.

J. F.

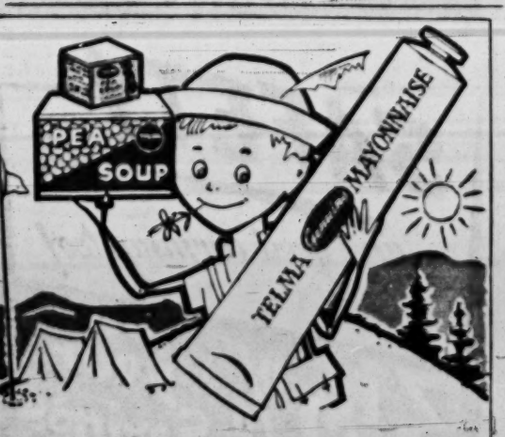
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